Draper Aden Associates
Engineering • Surveying • Environmental Services

1030 Wilmer Avenue, Suite 100
Richmond, Virginia 23227
804.264.2228
www.daa.com

February 25, 2020

Mr. Shawn Weimer, Land Protection Manager
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Land Protection and Revitalization
4949-A Cox Road
Glen Allen, VA 23060

RE: Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility LLC
Phase I Cultural Investigation
Proposed Sanitary Landfill – Cumberland County
VDEQ Permit Application No. 626
Draper Aden Associates Project No.18020117-030102

Dear Mr. Weimer:

On behalf of the Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility LLC, Draper Aden Associates is hereby submitting three hard copies and under separate email a digital copy of the report entitled: *"Green Ridge - Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation"* prepared by Browning & Associates, LTD, and dated February 2020, for review by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. This Phase I is being submitted in support of Attachment XVII – Landfill Impact Statement (Affected Environments – Historic Sites) as a key component of the Part A Permit Application previously submitted to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality on January 21, 2020. As will be noted when the Phase I is reviewed, this submittal exceeds the base requirements of Submission Instruction No. 1 and represents a significant effort on the part of Green Ridge.

On this same day, the document is being submitted to Mr. Roger W. Kirchen with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). For your information DHR has assigned the following file number to this project: DHR File No. 2019-0180.

Work on the site continues as recommendations in the document are being implemented prior to formal approval by DHR as Green Ridge agrees that this is important work that must be continued.

If you have any questions regarding this Phase I document, please feel welcome to contact me. The project team including Browning & Associates LTD would be happy to meet with you if that would be helpful.

Sincerely,
DRAPER ADEN ASSOCIATES

Michael D. Lawless, P.G., C.P.G,
Vice President

Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation
cc: Mr. Jerry Cifor, President, Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal LLC

Green Ridge

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation
Cumberland County, Virginia

DHR # 2019-0180

February 2020

Prepared By:
J. Craig Rose, M.A. & Lyle Browning, M.A., RPA
Browning & Associates, LTD.
138 Scoggins Creek Trail
Hartfield, Virginia 23071

Prepared For:
Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility, LLC
2230 Deer Grove Road
Midlothian, Virginia 23112

ABSTRACT

A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted on the ±1,178 acre Green Ridge property, located north of the village of Clinton, in Cumberland County, Virginia. The work was carried out between September 2018 and June 2019 by Browning & Associates, LTD of Hartfield, Virginia for Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility, LLC of Midlothian, Virginia. The proposed landfill will include a waste disposal area that at maximum capacity will rise to approximately 690 feet above mean sea level.

Viewshed analysis was conducted to assess the visual impact to recorded architectural resources and archaeological resources within five miles of the project area and for all historic structures (greater than 50 years in age) within one mile of the project. Recommendations are provided for the fifteen historic standing structures from which the waste disposal area will be visible.

Historic Standing Structures with a View of the Green Ridge Facility at Maximum Capacity

DHR ID	Site Name	Site Type	Recommendation
024-0082	Locust Grove	Domestic Farmstead	No Additional Work
024-0085	Melrose	Domestic Farmstead	Mitigation of Visual Impacts, Dependent Upon Eligibility
024-0118	Bruners Store	Commercial Building	Mitigation of Visual Impacts, Dependent Upon Eligibility
024-0217	Dwelling	Dwelling	No Additional Work
024-0222	Vacant Dwelling	Dwelling	No Additional Work
024-0225	Barn	Domestic Farmstead	No Additional Work
024-0238	Rising Sun Church	Church	No Additional Work
024-0240	Vacant Dwelling	Dwelling	Mitigation of Visual Impacts, Dependent Upon Eligibility
024-0252	Greenfield Farm	Domestic Farmstead	No Additional Work
024-5078	Vacant Dwelling	Dwelling	Mitigation of Visual Impacts, Dependent Upon Eligibility
024-5079	Dwelling	Dwelling	No Additional Work
024-5082	Pine Grove School	School	M.O.A. for Mitigation of Adverse Indirect Effects
024-5120	Dwelling	Dwelling	No Additional Work
0272-0104	Brown Farm	Domestic Farmstead	No Additional Work
072-0205	Dwelling	Dwelling	No Additional Work

The archaeological investigation of 687 acres to be impacted by proposed construction activities resulted in the discovery of ten archaeological sites (44CM0135, 44CM0136, 44CM0137, 44CM0138, 44CM0139, 44CM0140, 44CM0141, 44CM0144, 44CM0145, and 44CM0146) and one probable African American cemetery (44CM0134). No historic structures were identified in the project area. With the exception of 44CM0137; which was heavily disturbed; all sites exhibited a high degree of stratigraphic integrity. Avoidance or Phase II evaluations are recommended for all remaining sites, except 44CM0136, recommended for Phase III mitigation.

Site 44CM0136 is located in the central portion of the waste disposal area and includes the remains of a domestic complex potentially dating the second half o the eighteenth century. Historic records suggest the dwelling at Site 44CM0136, known as the Moved House/Jeffries Site, may have been known as “Edgemont”, home of James McLaurine and birthplace of Confederate army cavalry battalion commander, John Singleton Mosby. Historic records and a local informant indicate the dwelling was dismantled and relocated in the late twentieth century, but the remainder of historic deposits appear to be intact with a high degree of integrity.

A cemetery identification survey was conducted concurrently with the archaeological survey. Deeds of sale for one of the parcels included in the Hobson property mention a reservation of burial and visitation rights, but do not specifically reference the location of the family cemetery and its exact location within the 55 acre parcel is not known. The topsoil was mechanically removed from approximately one acre in what was thought to be the most likely cemetery location, but no evidence was found of the burial site. Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing activities in the suspected cemetery location is recommended.

Cultural Resources Identified within the Green Ridge Property

DHR ID	Site Name	Site Type	Recommendation
44CM0134	Cemetery	Cemetery	Avoidance or Cemetery Delineation & Burial Relocation Survey
44CM0135	Reverend's Still	Illegal Distillery	Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44CM0136	Jeffrey Site	Domestic Farmstead	Phase III Data Recovery Excavations
44CM0137	Frog Site	Single Dwelling	No Additional Work
44CM0138	Chimney in the Field	Single Dwelling	Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44CM0139	Hobson Site	Single Dwelling	Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44CM0140	Ammoynet Farmstead	Domestic Farmstead	Avoidance or Phase I Survey
44CM0141	Jesse Parker Farmstead	Domestic Farmstead	Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44CM0144	Rockpile	Domestic Farmstead	Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44CM0145	Hobson Ridge	Domestic Farmstead	Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44CM0146	Jones House	Domestic Farmstead	Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
N/A	Hobson Cemetery (Unconfirmed)	Suspected Cemetery	Anticipatory Burial Relocation Permit and Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Disturbance in Suspected Location

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INTRODUCTION

Browning & Associates of Hartfield, Virginia conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the ±1,178 acre Green Ridge property (*surveys by Highmark Engineering dated May 24, 2018, March 4, 2019, April 17, 2019 and per boundary survey by Draper Aden Associates dated March 29, 2019*) between September 2018 and June 2019 (Figure 1). The property lies north of US 60 (Anderson Highway) immediately west of the Powhatan/Cumberland County boundary, near the community of Clinton in Cumberland County, Virginia. The property is bisected by Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane which roughly follow the western and eastern project boundaries, respectively. To the north, the property is bound by Muddy Creek (Figure 2).

The proposed project includes construction of a commercial landfill originally comprised of two waste disposal areas; a western cell including ±300 acres and an eastern cell including ±200 acres. However, since the completion of the cultural resources investigation described in this report the eastern cell has been removed from the permit application. Upon completion of the landfill in about 30 years, the remaining disposal area will rise to approximately 690 feet above mean sea level. Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane will also require partial reorientation and a separate access road will be built connecting the landfill to US 60.

The proposed project will require permits from the Army Corps of Engineers for impacts to wetlands, and as such is subject to Section 106 review. The investigation described in this report was conducted for Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility, LLC in anticipation of a request for a Phase I archaeological investigation from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Lyle Browning, M.A., RPA served as the Principal Investigator for the Phase IA survey of the property. Craig Rose, M.A. served as Principal Investigator for the Phase IB survey and was the primary author of this report. Field investigations were carried out by Jorge Quintana, Emery Bencini, Mike Johnson, Steve Rann, and C. Niel Manson under the supervision of Craig Rose and Lyle Browning. Finds were analyzed and cataloged by Craig Rose and Mike Johnson in Clinton, Virginia. Artifacts and the original copies of field notes and maps will be submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources at the conclusion of this investigation.

All aspects of this investigation conformed to guidelines established in *Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended*, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Childs et al. 2000) and the requirements outlined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) in *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Department of Historic Resources 2017).

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Section 106 has implementation regulations under the Code of Federal Regulation, Title 36, Part 800 (36CFR800). In that regulatory framework, a project should identify reasonable alternatives to the proposed project area in the event that one or more of the alternatives are shown to be problematic. The reasons for a determination are based upon investigation of alternatives AND upon the weighing of the various factors that have an effect upon the undertaking. Three such alternative areas were identified for the proposed Green Ridge project. Archival research was used to establish the potential for cultural resources and concluded that the original, proposed project location, described in this report, was least likely to impact potentially significant cultural resources. The results of this analysis are described in "Cultural Resources Evaluation: 3 Alternatives to the Chosen Alternative at the Proposed Green Ridge Landfill, Cumberland County, Virginia" included as Appendix 1.

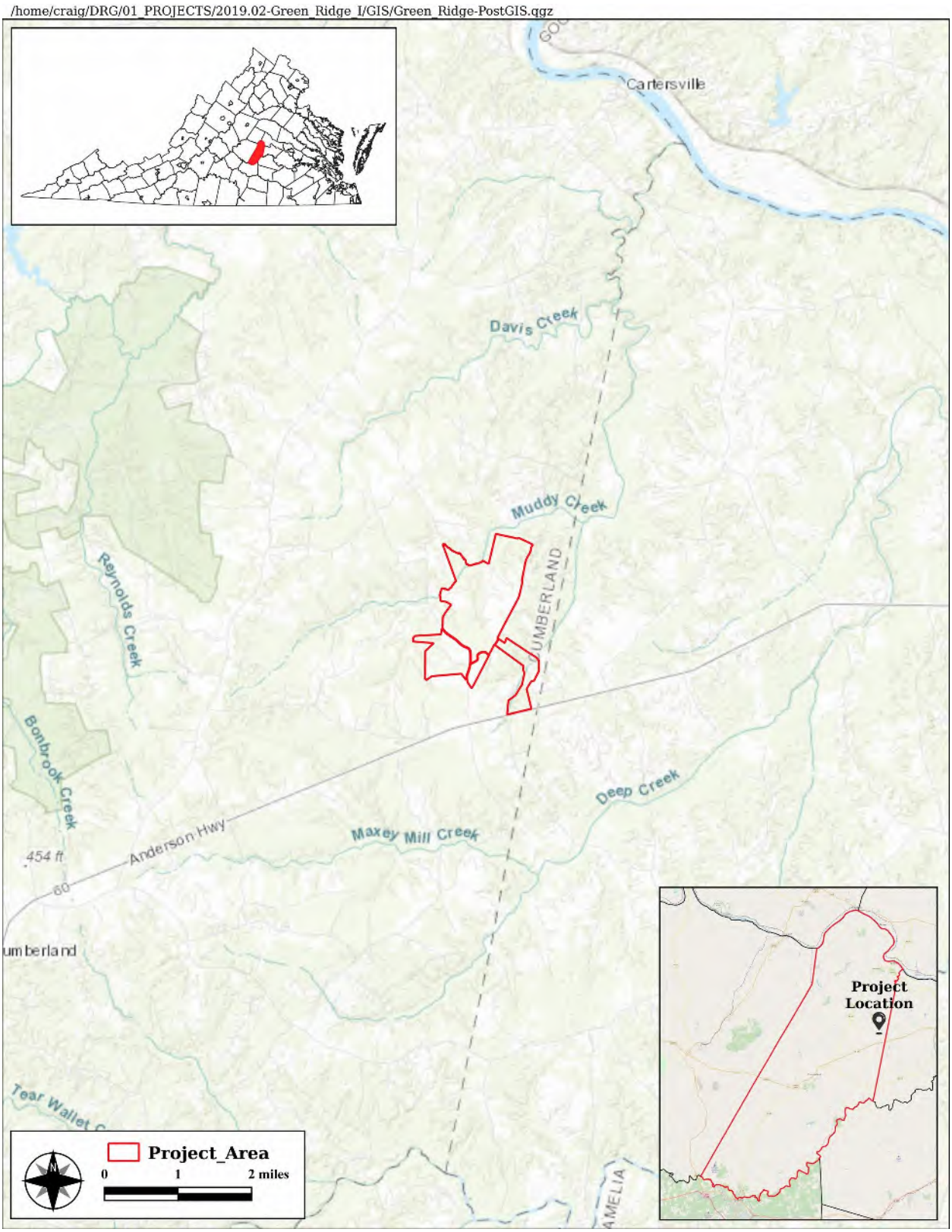

Figure 1: Overview of project area on ESRI Topo World map.

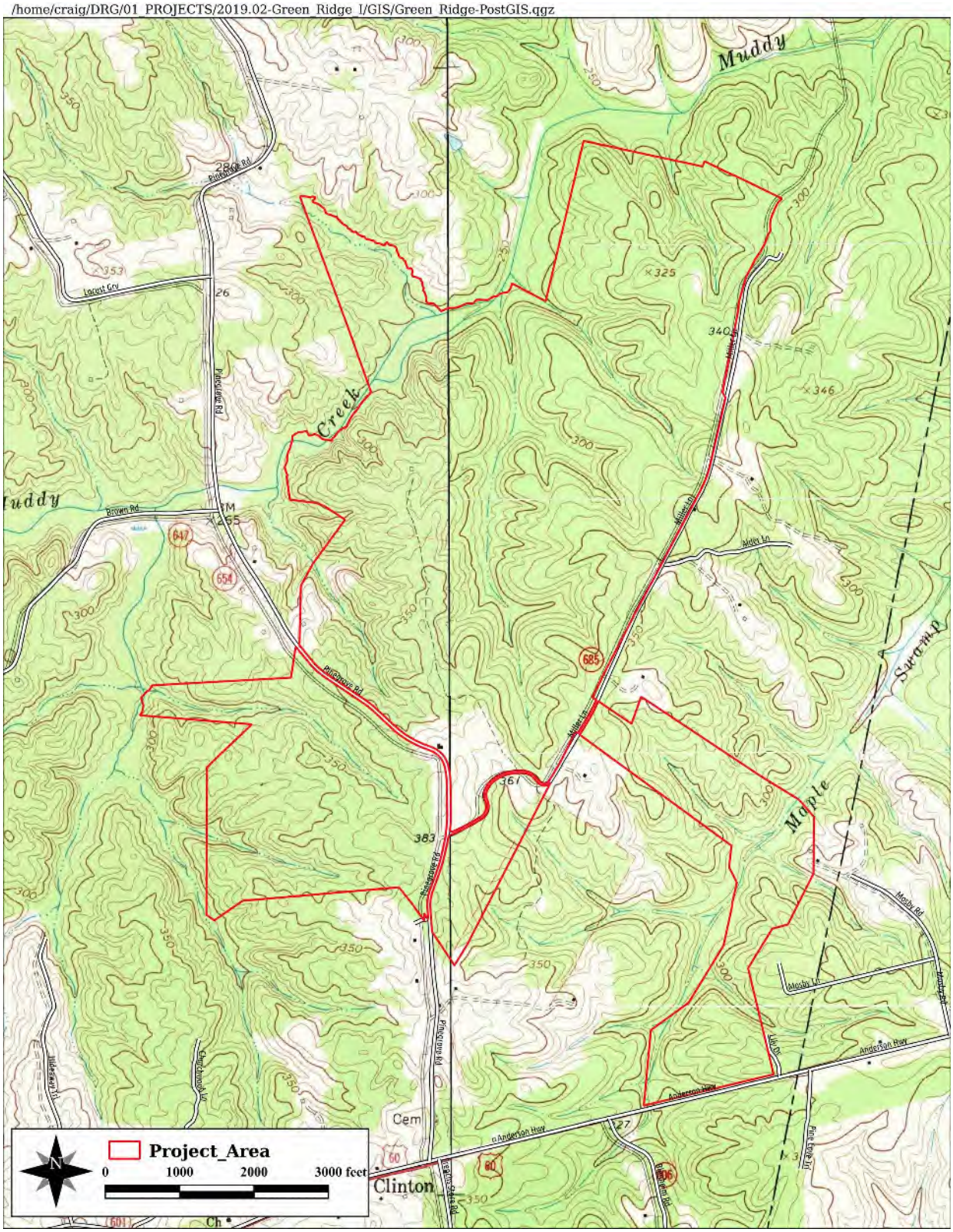

Figure 2: Location of the project area on the 1969 USGS Trenholm and Whiteville 24K quadrangles..

Geographic Setting

The project area lies within the Outer Piedmont sub province of the Piedmont physiographic region of Virginia (Bailey 1999). Bound by the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west and the Fall Line to the east, the Piedmont Province is the largest in Virginia, and is characterized by gently rolling topography and deeply weathered bedrock overlain with a 7 to 70 foot thick layer of saprolite, with elevations ranging between 1,000 feet above mean sea level (a.m.s.l.) along its western boundary and 160 feet a.m.s.l. near the Fall Line (Radford University 2014). Monadnocks, or isolated hills, such as Willis Mountain, approximately 20 miles southwest of the project area, are formed from more resistant geologic deposits, and are scattered throughout the Piedmont region (National Park Service 2017). The Piedmont exhibits a dendritic, or vein-like drainage pattern with watercourses that generally flow in a southeasterly direction (Radford University 2014).

The subject property includes ridge fingers, erosion spurs, and steep ravines around the perimeter of a broad upland ridge, bound by Muddy Creek to the northwest and Maple Swamp Creek to the southeast. Drainage is provided by unnamed, intermittent tributaries to both creeks. Maple Swamp Creek empties into Muddy Creek about three-quarters of a mile northeast of the project area. Muddy Creek drains into the James River about five and a half miles north of the project area, downstream from the town of Cartersville.

Elevations in Cumberland County range from 200 to 500 feet above mean sea level (a.m.s.l.) (Reber et al. 2007). Within the project area, elevations range from 240 feet a.m.s.l. in the wetlands surrounding Muddy Creek along the northern project boundary to 380 feet a.m.s.l. near the intersection of Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane, in the southern portion of the project (see Figure 2). Ridge tops are dissected by steeply incised, eroded drainage channels, some with slopes in excess of twenty-five percent.

Vegetation within the project area is typical of most areas of the Piedmont and has been heavily altered by anthropogenic activities, including agriculture and logging. At the time of survey, the vast majority of the project was wooded and surface visibility was limited. In the northern half of the property, planted pine forests are common; while in the southern portion of the project, some areas of mature deciduous forest exist and are principally comprised of oak (*Quercus sp.*) and hickory (*Carya sp.*) in upland areas, and beech (*Fagus sp.*) and Poplar (*Lirodendron sp.*) in ravines. Recently clearcut or 10± year old clearcut secondary forests were also encountered throughout the property.

The project area has a temperate, humid climate with average temperatures that range from 38 degrees to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, with temperature extremes ranging from 12 degrees in the winter to 102 degrees in the summer. Average annual precipitation is around 45 inches with highest levels occurring from late spring through summer. At the time of this investigation, temperatures and rainfall totals were seasonable.

Research Design

The objective of this investigation was to identify locations within the project area that contain cultural resources and to provide a preliminary assessment of their research potential. Research methods included archival research, historic map projection, visual inspection of the project area, and systematic shovel test pit excavation in portions of the property suspected to have an increased potential to contain subsurface cultural deposits. Metal detection of low density historic artifact scatters was also performed.

Documentary Research

During the initial stage of this investigation, DHR's Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) was queried to identify the types of archaeological sites and architectural resources recorded in the project vicinity. The query results and aerial photographs of the project vicinity were incorporated into a project GIS, used to identify portions of the project area with an increased likelihood to contain historic cultural resources, or "high probability areas." Throughout the investigation, official histories, USDA Soil Survey reports, archaeological reports, and scholarly literature databases were consulted to provide a context for the interpretation of prehistoric and historic cultural resources that might be discovered during the field investigation.

Fieldwork

The field methodology included visual inspection and systematic shovel testing. Tree falls, erosional surfaces, or otherwise exposed ground surfaces observed during the survey were inspected for surface artifacts. The results of the visual inspection and historic map and aerial review were used to define high, medium, and low probability areas within the project area. Shovel test pits were excavated at 50 foot intervals in areas deemed to have an increased potential to contain cultural deposits. Areas that were poorly drained or exhibited excessive slopes or signs of modern disturbance were visually inspected, but were not subject to subsurface testing.

A total of 2,042 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated along a 50-foot grid within the project area to establish the presence or absence of cultural materials and to assess stratigraphic integrity. Four "radial" STPs were excavated at 25-foot intervals around each positive pit to refine horizontal site boundaries, except where radial pits fell between other positive pits or fell in areas that were otherwise considered not testable. STPs measured at least 15 inches in diameter and were excavated by natural soil horizon/cultural layer to sterile subsoil. All soil was sifted through 1/4-inch mesh screen and each pit was backfilled and stabilized before moving to the next STP. Soil colors were classified using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and soil textures were described using the USDA soil texture triangle. Traditional pedological classifications (A, E, B, etc.) were used to describe natural soil horizons. "Ap" was used in specific reference to the plow zone, or plowed soil horizons. The term "Fill" was used to describe cultural layers. Layer designations were defined by identifiable changes in soil color, texture, and inclusions, and cultural content.

In locations where visual inspection suggested a high probability for archaeological resources and the STP survey produced little or no evidence of historic occupation, a metal detector survey was employed to establish the presence or absence of subsurface deposits and/or to refine horizontal site boundaries. Such surveys were carried out at the discretion of the field supervisor. Metal detection survey areas were defined by the supervisor based on environmental conditions, including changes in vegetation, topography, and any observed surface indications of cultural activity, such as stone piles possibly indicative of chimney bases or possible cellar holes. Metal detection survey areas were cleared of surface vegetation using a string trimmer with metal blade and were divided into 25 foot squares. One hundred percent of each square was metal detected and all metal detector strikes were mapped with the exception of high density scatters, which were horizontally defined and noted on field maps. Once mapped, a representative, random sample of metal detector strikes were excavated to provide a sample of the metal artifacts contained within the site. Non-metal artifacts encountered during the excavation of the metal detector strikes were also retained and included within the site inventory.

Laboratory

Artifacts were inventoried, analyzed, and curated at the field house in Clinton, Virginia in compliance with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' State Collection Management Standards (2017). Artifacts are currently stored in a climate controlled facility on the Green Ridge property and will be turned over to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for permanent curation at the conclusion of this investigation.

Artifacts were classified using a system modeled after the Method of Abstracting the Carolina Artifact Pattern employed by Stanley South in Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology (South 1977), expanded to allow for the classification of prehistoric artifacts and those dating to more modern time periods. Historic artifacts were classified into South's Groups (Kitchen, Bone, Architectural, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, and Activities) and Classes, and were further sorted by material type, vessel type, decorations, and method of manufacture, where definable. Prehistoric artifact were sorted based on material type, artifact type, and recognized classifications, such as ceramic type or stone tool type. Other informative characteristics were also recorded, including temper, decorative motif, and morphology.

Artifacts were grouped by provenience, soil layer, and artifact type and each artifact group was assigned an accession number comprised of the site trinomial (44CM0145) or location ID for isolated finds (Loc1), unit type/number (STP1001), soil layer (F1 for Fill 1), excavation level (L1), and artifact number (ex. 44CM0145.STP1001.F1.L1.1).

Artifact information was cataloged in a PostGIS database extender for the PostgreSQL Database Management System and is included in the project GIS. The resultant database is geographically enabled, allowing seamless distribution of artifact attributes and location information.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: GEOGRAPHY AND CULTURE

In *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Department of Historic Resources 2017), DHR outlines a framework in which cultural resources are grouped into historic contexts; defined by common geographic areas, cultural themes, and chronological periods. Historic contexts provide the foundation for researchers to interpret and evaluate cultural resources based on the concept of representativeness.

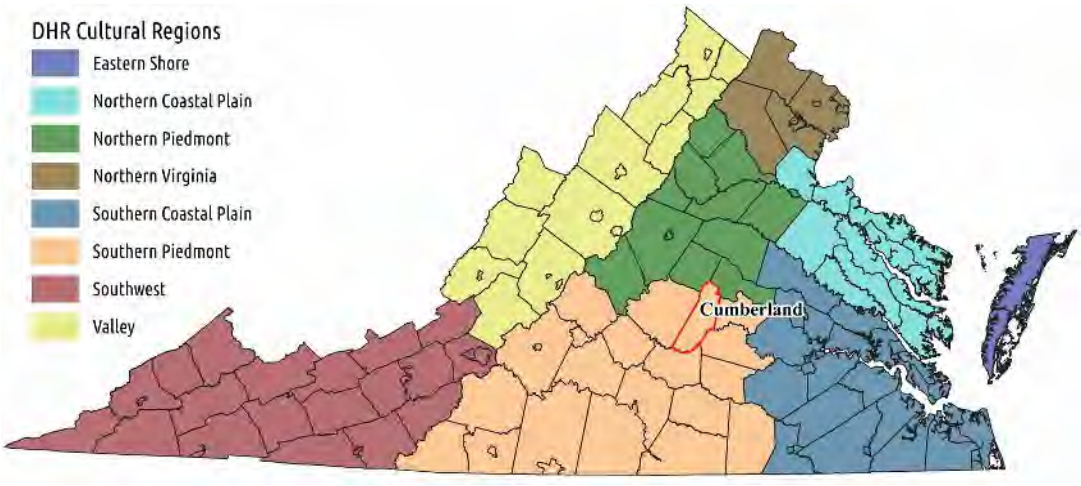

Figure 3: Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Cultural Regions

Regional Differences

DHR divides the State's physiographic provinces into eight cultural regions, based on settlement patterns, historical development, and cultural distinctions. These regions include Northern Virginia, the Northern Coastal Plain, the Southern Coastal Plain, the Eastern Shore, the Northern Piedmont, the Southern Piedmont, the Valley, and the Southwest (Department of Historic Resources 2017) (Figure 3). The current project area falls within the Southern Piedmont region located south of the James River and north of the Virginia-North Carolina boundary.

Thematic Contexts

Thematic contexts, or cultural themes, are used to group associated human activities and may or may not be confined to specific geographic locations or time periods. DHR identifies eighteen thematic contexts that are further divided into "associated property types".

- Subsistence/Agriculture
- Military/Defense
- Recreation/Arts
- Technology/Engineering
- Ethnicity/Immigration
- Commerce/Trade
- Domestic
- Education
- Religion
- Funerary
- Landscape
- Social
- Health Care/Medicine
- Government/Law/Politics
- Industry/Processing/Extraction
- Settlement Patterns
- Transportation/Communication
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Thematic contexts intentionally overlap and are intended to generate a broader context for the interpretation and evaluation of site-specific data. The eighteen themes defined by DHR and their associated property types form a comprehensive set of research fields that help standardize the classification of Virginia's cultural materials and although they are not restricted to a particular time period or region, they are both regionally and temporally distinct. By standardizing the classification of resources, thematic contexts allow researchers and planners to identify and implement preservation priorities within the planning process.

Cultural Periods

DHR divides the history of Virginia into eleven cultural periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Settlement to Society, Colony to Nation, Early National, Antebellum, Civil War, Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II, and The New Dominion) based on identifiable changes to cultural themes documented in the archaeological and written record.

Paleo-Indian (10000 B.C. – 8000 B.C.)

The Paleo-Indian period coincided with the Late Glacial period when sea levels were approximately 230 feet below current levels (Anderson et al. 1996). A changing climate affected the environment during the Paleo-Indian period. Warmer temperatures and increased rainfall in the Mid-Atlantic region led to a transition from boreal forest to mixed conifer-northern hardwood forest and some deciduous forest (Boyd 1989). Although warmer than the preceding period, the general climate was approximately 10-15°C colder and 20-50% drier than at present (Conners 1986; Kelly and Todd 1988; Boyd 1989). Many species of megafauna became extinct impacting human subsistence patterns, although it is debatable whether their extinction affected Paleo-Indians in the Virginia region.

Archaeological remains indicate the earliest inhabitants of Virginia led a nomadic lifestyle with transient settlements, hunter-gatherer subsistence patterns, and archaeological material culture primarily consisting of fluted points. Settlements likely consisted of basecamps located near lithic quarries and reduction sites, and/or food procurement sites (Gardner 1977; McCary 1976). Although Reid (Reid 1997) estimates the Virginia region had a low population of 1,500 by the end of the Paleo-Indian period, the accuracy of such estimates are challenging given the scarcity

of archaeological data. Research by McCary (McCary 1976) and Turner (Turner III 1989) suggest Paleo populations were highest in the southern Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions of Virginia with a close correlation between site locations and desirable lithic resources and oak-hickory forests.

The Clovis fluted projectile point is recognized as an identifying characteristic of a Paleo-Indian site. The Virginia region contains fluted points along with other Paleo-Indian components such as the Folsom and Dalton-Hardaway projectile points, unifacial scrapers, gravers, knives, and occasional bone and antler implements (Gardner 1989). Virginia has relatively few well-preserved Paleo-Indian sites due to the age of sites and sparse population density in the region (Department of Historic Resources 2017).

A majority of Paleo-Indian artifacts, including Clovis, Cumberland, and Dalton projectile points, have been recovered throughout the Piedmont and Coastal Plain; however, five counties in the Ridge and Valley physiographic region contain relatively large quantities of fluted points. The Flint Hill Complex, located southwest of Front Royal on the south fork of the Shenandoah River, and a concentration of fluted points noted by McCary (McCary 1976) near Saltville, approximately 100 miles southwest of the project area in the Southwest Cultural Region of Virginia (Turner III 1989). Bottoms (Bottoms 1969) Michlovic (Michlovic 1975) and Turner (Turner III 1984) attribute Paleo activity in the vicinity of Saltville to its unique geology and the abundance and accessibility of salt, which would have made the area a prosperous hunting ground.

Data from archaeological excavations at the Cactus Hill site in Sussex County, VA indicate that Paleo-Indians may have inhabited Virginia prior to 10000 B.C., the traditional starting date for the Paleo-Indian period (Department of Historic Resources 2017).

Archaic (8000 B.C. – 1000 B.C.)

The Archaic period coincides with the beginning of the Holocene geological period around 8000 B.C. Climatic and environmental changes prompted increasing sedentism, particularly in riparian settings. Archaeological sites of this period are typically larger and more frequent than those dating to the Paleo-Indian period, suggesting an increase in population. Sites from this period typically indicate exploitation of more diverse lithic resources, such as quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite.

Researchers typically divide the Archaic period into three sub-periods: Early Archaic (8000 B.C. –6500 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6500 B.C. –3000 B.C.) and Late Archaic (3000 B.C. –1000 B.C.).

Early Archaic (8000 B.C. – 6500 B.C.)

The Early Archaic period heralded warmer, wetter, and more seasonally varied environments although climates were cool relative to modern temperatures. Forests were mostly hardwood mixed with spruce and hemlock (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). The Early Archaic period shares enough similarities with the Paleo-Indian period that some researchers argue the two should be grouped together (Gardner 1974; Custer 1990; Gardner 1989). Groups were highly mobile and settlements mirrored Paleo-Indian patterns. However, sea levels were on the rise and, in contrast to the previous period, Early Archaic people began regularly exploiting upland settings (Custer 1983, 1990).

During the Early Archaic, a modern faunal assemblage was present including deer, elk, and moose (Custer 1990). Reliance on small game increased and Early Archaic people hunted gray

fox, opossum, cottontail, raccoon, squirrel, beaver, woodchuck, turkey and pigeon. This new source of animal protein coupled with an increased use of local, readily available raw lithic material likely brought about more advanced lithic technologies. People manufactured smaller notched haft points and archaeological evidence indicates the creation of an improved throwing spear (Geier 1990; Gardner 1974). The presence of Big Sandy, Charleston Corner-Notched, Hardaway, Kirk corner notched, or Palmer projectile points is a distinguishing characteristic of Early Archaic sites (Coe 1964).

Middle Archaic (6500 B.C. – 3000 B.C.)

During the Middle Archaic sub-period, climate change spurred by the Hypsithermal Climate Optimum brought warmer temperatures. Oak and pine forests dominated the Virginia region. As sea levels approached modern levels, swamps and estuaries appeared on the landscape (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

Native Americans primarily established their camps near ideal seasonal hunting and foraging locations as opposed to camping near restricted lithic raw material sites (Gardner 1983). Some functional characteristics of tools continued from Early Archaic technology, but there was a marked difference in appearance (Gardner 1974). A more diversified tool kit, including nutting stones, suggest an increased reliance on floral resources (Jefferies 1996). New projectile points appeared in Southwest Virginia including the Guilford, LeCroy, Morrow Mountain, and Stanly (Hranicky 1994).

Late Archaic (3000 B.C. – 1000 B.C.)

The Late Archaic sub-period coincided with the Sub-Boreal climate episode when the rate of sea level rise decreased dramatically (Stevens 1991). In coastal settings, shellfish became a diet staple as evidenced archaeologically by the presence of large shell middens in coastal environments. Habitation sites transitioned from temporary, seasonal camps to more permanent, sedentary settlements concentrated in riparian settings (Barber et al. 2004). Populations increased and more intensively occupied sites exhibited numerous hearths, and a wider variety of archaeological contexts including formal burials (McLearen 1991; Ward 1983).

Points associated with the Late Archaic are the Brewerton, Halifax, Lackawaxen, Lamoka, and Merom. In the Southern Piedmont, the Savannah River Stemmed point was especially prolific. The Savannah River point brought about an emphasis on percussion flaking technology from start to finish. Among the material culture that emerged during this period, ground stone artifacts such as the ground stone grooved axe and soapstone bowls appeared and there was an increase in use of expedient tools (McLearen 1991).

Woodland (1000 B.C. – A.D. 1600)

The Woodland period ushered in dramatic population growth, increased sedentism, more advanced technologies, including pottery, horticulture, and the adoption of the bow and arrow. Social organizations became more complex, shifting from bands to tribes and chiefdoms. Villages became more permanent and grew substantially in size. There was a shift from seasonal systems with two bases to systems with one single base and associated foray camps (Hodges 1991; Gardner 1982, 1984). The shift toward sedentism is associated with the domestication of plants. Excavations at Woodland settlements reveal more complex social practices such as ceremonialism associated with burials.

Researchers divide the Woodland period into three sub-periods: Early Woodland (1000 B.C. – A.D. 300), Middle Woodland (A.D. 300 – A.D. 1000), and Late Woodland (A.D. 1000 – A.D. 1600) based on quantifiable changes in material culture (Department of Historic Resources 2017).

Early Woodland (1000 B.C. – A.D. 300)

Early Woodland Native Americans began to show a strong preference for floodplain and riverine settings. They often established settlements on terraces rich with hydrophytic vegetation including beech and sycamore trees (Mouer 1982). In the Virginia Southern Piedmont, a combination of floodplains and some interior regions were the preferred locations for villages (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991).

Villages became more permanent and grew substantially in size. There was a shift from seasonal systems with two bases to systems with one base and associated foray camps (Hodges 1991; Gardner 1982, 1984). The swing toward sedentism is associated with the domestication of plants. Excavations at Early Woodland settlements reveal more complex social practices such as ceremonialism associated with burials.

McLearen (McLearen 1991) notes the most significant transformations in material culture from the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland include a phasing out of the broadspear (particularly the Savannah River tradition), more elaborate ground stone artifacts, and the development of ceramic technology. In the Piedmont region, there was a heavier reliance on quartz and expedient tools produced from flakes (McLearen 1991). Ceramic vessels became commonplace around 600 B.C. and include Badin, Currituck, and McCary ceramic types in the Piedmont region (McLearen 1991).

Middle Woodland (A.D. 300 – A.D. 1000)

With the widespread adoption of ceramic technology, prehistoric peoples become increasingly sedentary and populations continued to rise during the Middle Woodland period. Faunal remains provide evidence that some Middle Woodland settlements were occupied year-round (Barber 1981) and an increasing number of re-occupied sites and developing exchange systems may indicate the landscape is starting to "fill up" and cultural territories are becoming more defined (Blanton 2000).

Fox Creek, Jacks Reef, Potts, and Rossville projectile points were introduced (Stewart 1992). Other artifacts include stone mauls, hollow antler tines, and an increase in the quantity and size of ceramic vessels. It was during this period that ceramics became a mainstay (Stewart 1992). Both Hyco and Vincent ceramic variants are common throughout the Virginia Piedmont during this period.

Late Woodland (A.D. 1000 – A.D. 1600)

In the Late Woodland period, the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash became an essential component of the subsistence systems in the Piedmont of Virginia, and large, permanent settlements developed along the fertile floodplains and low-lying ridges surrounding the region's major drainages. With a change to a horticulturally-based subsistence system, inhabitants became increasingly sedentary, as crops could not be left for long periods of time once sowed.

Archaeological evidence of continuously occupied settlements comes in the form of substantial middens, palisaded villages, long houses, communal houses, a variety of storage pits, and burial features (Barber et al. 2004). It is unclear if palisades were constructed for protection or to define

activity areas, or both, but within the palisades, houses and communal structures were typically arranged around a central plaza, indicating some degree of social organization (Egloff 2000). Clarksville, Haw River, and Dan River ceramic series and Clarksville and Fort Ancient projectile points are considered defining artifact types for sites in the southern Piedmont that date to this period (Coe 1964).

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

Contact Period

Ethnohistorical accounts suggest the Spanish reached the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay as early as the 1520s, having contacted the Powhatan Confederation by the middle of the century. In 1570, Spanish Jesuits founded the Ajacan mission (also known as St. Mary's Mission), believed to have been on the York River; however, less than a year later all of the mission's inhabitants were slain by local Native Americans, with the exception of a small boy named Alonso de Olmos. The Spanish retaliated in 1572, retrieving Alonso and killing twenty Powhatans, but made no attempt to reestablish the mission. In 1607, the English settlement of Jamestown was established on a defensible peninsula on the James River (Shackel and Little 1994). Jamestown would become the first permanent English settlement in North America.

At the time of English settlement, eastern Virginia was controlled by the powerful Powhatan Confederation, an alliance of approximately thirty Algonquian tribes comprised of 14,000 to 21,000 individuals (Egloff and Woodward 2015). To the west were the Siouan-speaking Manahoac of the upper Rappahannock drainage, the Monacan of the James River valley, and Occaneechi, Sappony, and Tutelo of southwest Virginia; to the south were two small tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy, the Nottoway and Meherrin (Bracey 1977). The fall line roughly marked the boundary between the Powhatan Confederacy and western tribes and the Powhatans conducted seasonal raids to reinforce the boundary.

The early western political border separating the interior native populations from English settlements followed the fall line; which marked the limits of navigation for ocean-going vessels (Hatfield 2004). Just, as the fall line had been the border marking Powhatan territory, so it became the border marking early English control, as evidenced in John Smith's map of Virginia first drawn in 1608 (published in 1612) where he visually identified Virginia and Powhatan territory as similar – if not the same – entity (Hatfield 2004).

With the focus of English settlement primarily confined to the Coastal Plain, indigenous Native American communities in the interior of the Virginia colony were able to retain their traditional ways of life longer than their counterparts in the east. Initial interactions with Native Americans of the Tidewater frontier came in the form of explorers and trade parties, followed by a continuous migration of European settlers.

Frontier Period

The earliest written records of European and Native American encounters in western Virginia begins with Abraham Wood's expedition in 1654 followed by Batts and Fallam in 1671, and Governor Alexander Spottswood's 1716 expedition from Williamsburg into the Shenandoah Valley (Rouse 1976; Barber et al. 2004).

European westward expansion was slow. Typically, initial expansion came in the form of large land grants bestowed by the King of England. Over time, these grants were subdivided into smaller and smaller parcels as more settlers moved west. Barber et al. (Barber et al. 2004) states

that while the earliest settlers were mostly English, a majority of the settlers in western Virginia in the early 18th century were of German or Scots-Irish descent. These settlers were fleeing religious persecution in Europe and subsequent discrimination in Pennsylvania. German and Scots-Irish settlers claimed the Shenandoah Valley by the mid-18th century as they largely moved down the backcountry via the Great Wagon Road, bringing non-English styles of religion, architecture, and agricultural practices. Examples of imported architectural styles include houses and bank barns built of stone instead of the brick structures more common in English communities (Department of Historic Resources 2017). As these English and non-English pioneers gained control of the interior regions, their understanding of the over ground trade networks increased.

Following the establishment of the Carolina and Maryland colonies on the Virginia borders, Virginia had to compete for trade with native populations outside of its boundaries. Carolina tried to stop Virginia traders from doing business with natives within its borders and in 1670, the Carolina Lords Proprietors ratified several acts passed by the Assembly of Albemarle County, one of which included a prohibition on "strangers" trading with the Carolina natives (Hatfield 2004).

Virginia also attempted to guard its resources from other colonies and colonial powers. When the Dutch cut the Carolina Road through the western portion of the colony and began using Susquehannock natives to trade with the Ocaneechees of southern Virginia and Carolina, in a blatant attempt to circumvent a ban on trading with Virginia, Virginia responded in turn by passing an act in 1661/2 prohibiting "all… Indians to the Northward of Maryland from trucking, trading, bartering or dealing with any English or Indians to the southward of that place" (Bracey 1977). This intercolonial competition placed added value on pivotal points in the Native American overland trading network as control of such areas allowed Virginia direct access to commodities otherwise regulated by other colonies or powers in the maritime network of the coast. By the end of the 17th century, the web of overland trails in the Southern Piedmont had become integrated with maritime trade (Hatfield 2004).

Rise of the Plantation System and the Institution of Slavery

As settlers pushed into the frontier of Virginia, they brought with them English culture and institutions associated with government, society and economy that had already been formalized in the Tidewater. These institutions included the House of Burgesses, established religion, and small commercial enterprises (Department of Historic Resources 2017). The new settlers raised tobacco, corn, potatoes, peas, sheep, cows, hogs, geese, bees, flax, and cotton (Bracey 1977).

Both the plantation system and the institution of slavery in Virginia are closely tied to tobacco monoculture, characteristic of farming practices beginning in the early 17th century. Following the successful cultivation of a milder type of tobacco by John Rolfe in 1612, tobacco quickly became the cash crop of the young Virginia colony. The complex process of tobacco cultivation led to the rise of the plantation system as a formula for economic success: large tracts of land cultivated with large labor forces (Department of Historic Resources 2017). While this system began in the Tidewater during the 17th and 18th centuries, it eventually expanded further inland along Virginia's many navigable rivers. Docks belonging to large plantations dotted the shorelines of rivers and towns serving as courthouse complexes and tobacco warehouses; however, the plantations existed as virtually autonomous entities (Department of Historic Resources 2017).

The first Africans came to Virginia in the early seventeenth century, most likely as indentured servants; however, slavery gradually became entrenched in Virginia society as the demand for labor increased (Department of Historic Resources 2017). At first, English emigration provided this labor, but as economic conditions in England improved and cheap land was available in Virginia, fewer Englishmen arrived as indentured servants, leading Virginia planters to look elsewhere to satisfy the labor demand required by their plantations, thus establishing the institution of slavery (Department of Historic Resources 2017).

The development of slavery in Virginia as an answer to the labor problem largely resulted from Virginia's 17th century exposure to slavery in the English Caribbean colonies, which provided a legal and cultural precedent of enslaved labor, and intercolonial trade with Dutch merchants, who were largely based in New Netherland and provided access to slaves. Slavery in Virginia before the 1670s emerged from these two connections, and by the end of the century laws were passed further regulating the lives of slaves and belief in racial distinction solidified throughout the English Atlantic (Hatfield 2004). Though slavery, like the early practice of indentured servitude, departed from English labor traditions, it took root in the English New World largely because Spanish and Portuguese America had laid the template for American colonization – a template that included slave labor. When the English colonized the New World they looked to the successful Iberian colonies and tried to emulate them. From this, English colonists learned how Africans fit into a colonial American context as labor benefiting Europeans, so when a labor shortage arose, merchants made slaves available for purchase and the institution of slavery quickly became embedded in English American colonies. The Caribbean English colonists mimicked the Iberian model and later more northern English colonies, such as Virginia, followed suit (Hatfield 2004).

The success of tobacco led to the development of colonial plantations and manor houses; which were the embodiment of Virginia's economic dominance in the early and mid-eighteenth century, even though most people lived in far humbler circumstances than the wealthy landed gentry. Today, the surviving plantation mansions and their networks of dependencies, outbuildings, and gardens are symbols of some of our nation's finest achievements in colonial design and craftsmanship, which yield valuable archaeological, historical, and architectural information critical to understanding this period of our nation's history (Department of Historic Resources 2017).

English settlement in the area now known as Cumberland County likely began on the floodplains of the James and Appomattox Rivers, as settlers in need of fertile soils for growing tobacco continued to push westward. The influx of settlers led to the formation of Cumberland County from Goochland County in 1749.

Colony to Nation (1751-1789)

Virginia played an important role in the formation of the United States. Her residents participated in crucial political and military phases of the Revolutionary War and in the shaping of the nation following the conflict. Many of the nation's founding fathers called Virginia home and a majority of their homes still stand, significant both for their architecture and the status of those who lived in them.

The passing of the Stamp Act (1765) and the Townsend Acts (1767) ignited simmering tensions between the American Colonies and Britain, inciting Virginia's planter-statesmen, such as Southside resident Patrick Henry, to stand up to what they believed was taxation without

representation. Although initially considered radicals, Henry, and Samuel Adams and John Hancock of Massachusetts became the voice of the Revolution. While revolutionaries like Henry, Hancock, and Adams were early opponents to British sovereignty, many Southside residents were reluctant to break ties with England. However, as British taxes and tariffs engendered a spirit of bitterness and resentment among both the plantation class and poorer southern planters, attitudes quickly changed. Given its location along the western frontier of Virginia, Southside was largely unaffected by the War. Economic impacts were minimal and were principally the result of decreased tobacco production, as many farmers opted to grow food, instead of tobacco, in support of the war effort (Mix and Weber 1998).

Cumberland's population continually increased throughout the latter part of the eighteenth century, leading to the formation of Powhatan County, from the eastern half of Cumberland County in 1777. The original county seat for Cumberland County was located in Deep Creek, near the intersection of Anderson Highway (US 60) and Old Tavern Road (SR 629), in what is now Powhatan County. Following the founding of Powhatan County, the courthouse was moved to Effingham, now known as Cumberland Courthouse.

Early National Period (1790-1829)

Following the Revolution, Britain refused to recognize American sovereignty. The British interfered with U.S. / European trade, encouraged Native American resistance to westward expansion, and impressed American seamen into Royal Navy service. After the execution of King Louis the XVI of France, Britain and France were once again at war. The British still viewed Americans as British subjects, and expected the United States should cease trade with France and join the fight on behalf of Britain. In response to British impressment of American sailors and French confiscation of American ships, the U.S. passed the Embargo Act of 1807. Intended to force Britain and France to respect U.S. neutrality by placing restrictions on trade with both nations, the measure was largely ineffectual and had the greatest impact on American citizens, who were unable to sell their goods. The embargo was lifted in 1809 and impressment of American sailors continued. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain and by August 1814, British forces had captured and burned the nation's capital, Washington, D.C., but the Americans ultimately prevailed and the war ended with the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent on February 17, 1815, sparking a new era of patriotism (Bracey 1977).

After the War of 1812, Britain imposed prohibitive tariffs against the importation of American grain. Wheat prices briefly rose to two dollars a bushel again in 1817 due to the "year without a summer" when the global climate felt the effects of the Tambora volcanic eruption in the East Indies, but these prices were short-lived and quickly declined, eventually hitting their lowest point in 1843 (Sharrer 2001). However, after the war ended the U.S. overall experienced economic gains that relieved the hardship caused by the embargo until the Panic of 1819, the first major financial crisis in the U.S. during peacetime. The Panic was blamed on the policies of the Second Bank of the United States and the collapse of the American economy continued through 1821, after which it recovered and later fell to the Panic of 1837. Virginia, like the rest of the United States, experienced a variety of periods of both prosperity and depression in the years between the Revolution and the Civil War (Bracey 1977).

The period after the Revolution is sometimes called the "Great Rebuilding" in many of Virginia's rural areas. During this time living standards improved, resulting in expansion or replacement of smaller dwellings characteristic of the previous period. In the Piedmont region, the I-house became the dominating domestic type rather than the previously commonplace one- or two-

room houses on small farms. Furthermore, numerous wealthy Tidewater families migrated to lands they owned farther west, transplanting the Tidewater-style plantation house where they went, and new churches were built as the Anglican Church was disestablished and other religious denominations rose.

The end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century saw a transition in Virginia from a near completely agrarian colonial society to a new state with developing urban centers. Many Virginia counties had only small villages if they had any village at all, but the Early National Period witnessed the expansion of Fall Line river ports into flourishing economic centers, such as Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Petersburg, as well as the prosperity of Piedmont county seats like Charlottesville, Warrenton, and Leesburg.

Originally known as Rutledge's Ford, Farmville was strategically located at the western limits of the Upper Appomattox Navigation Canal System. Constructed in 1795 and operational by 1816, the canal facilitated the transportation of tobacco and other local crops by bateau to markets in Petersburg, Williamsburg, and beyond. Northern Cumberland County used the Willis River for its transportation route. In 1774, the County Court acted to clear the river from its mouth to Ca Ira. The General Assembly passed the Willis River Navigation Act in 1787 and divided it into maintenance precincts. The head of navigation was Ca Ira but was later extended another 11.8 miles and ended in Buckingham County. Combined with the lower precincts of 33.6 miles length, the total canal system ran for 45.4 miles. The system was complete by 1797 and provided farmers with access to markets in Richmond, via the James River.

The Willis River and Appomattox canal systems remained the primary means of transporting goods to market until the mid-nineteenth century, when ever expanding railroad networks provided a faster, more reliable means of transportation. Milling was a major industry in Cumberland County during this period. Mills were set up by individual millers who operated on a custom basis, either taking a set amount of grain as a fee or on a pay basis for grinding. Mills also processed cotton, lumber and a variety of other materials. Boye's 1823 Map of Virginia lists 21 mill locations in Cumberland County (Figure 4). Three are located on Muddy Creek in the vicinity of the project area.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

In the first half of the nineteenth century, rolling roads and canals gave way to improved roadways and rail transportation. The Virginia Board of Public Works made great strides in augmenting the state's transportation network, and roads and railroads challenged the reign of the waterways as the primary means of transportation for the first time (Department of Historic Resources 2017). Originally designed to provide an easier and more reliable means to transport farm products to port towns, railroads transformed the way people and goods moved through the landscape, opening up previously inaccessible areas for settlement and exploitation. Railroads required tremendous amounts of lumber for the construction of rail beds, trestles, stations, and cars and as railroads expanded west, so too did the lumber industry, resulting in unprecedented deforestation in Virginia's Piedmont region. The South Side Railroad was chartered in 1846 and had line completed to High Bridge by 1853 and service to Farmville by 1855, thus focusing rail transportation in the southern half of the county and rendering the Appomattox River canal system obsolete by the late 1850s. As regional transportation continued to expand and improve, population increased, tobacco warehouses were opened, towns were planned and the Cumberland County economy evolved based on commercial agriculture (Beeman 1989).

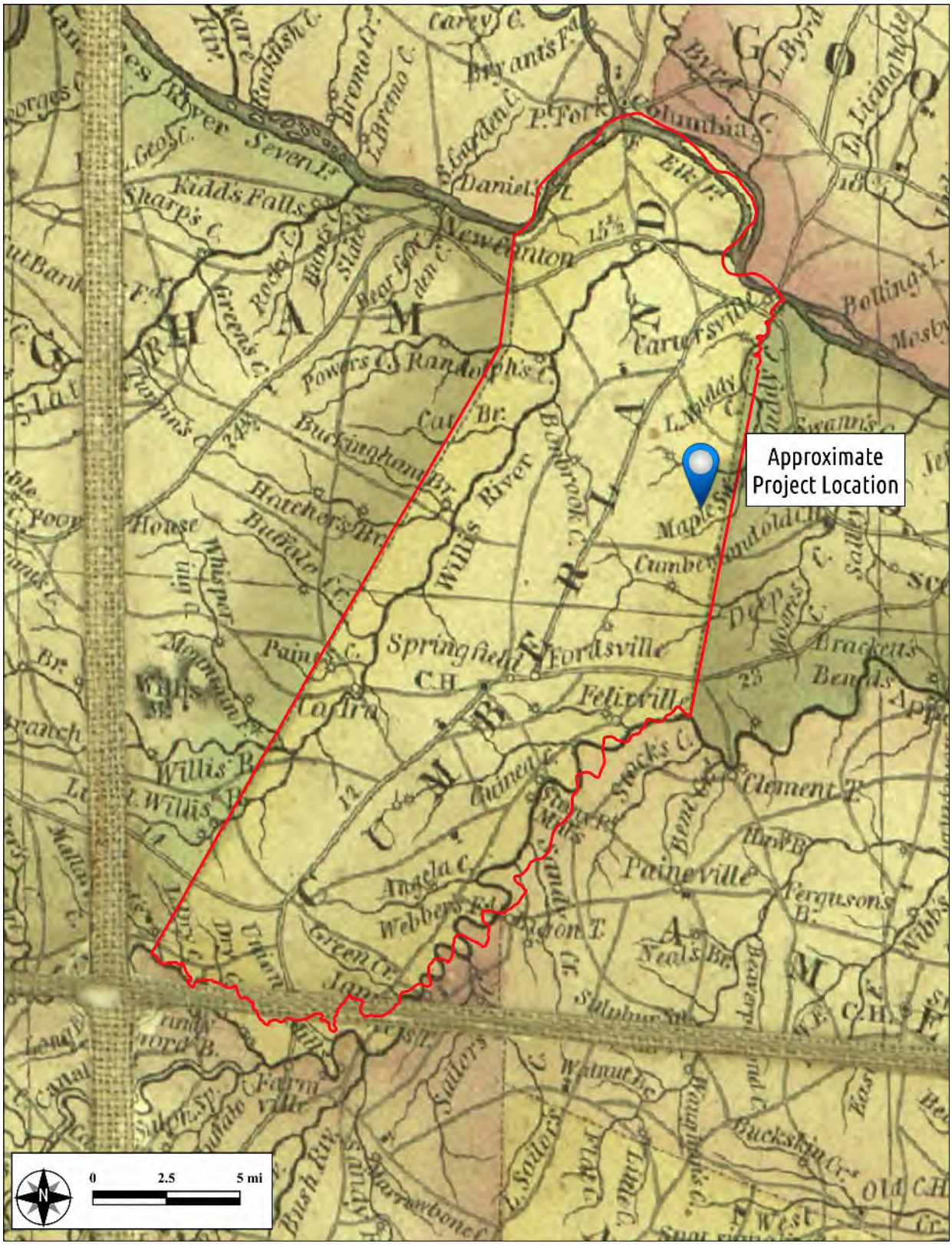

Figure 4: Approximate Project Location on 1823 Boye Map of Virginia.
(Mills noted with circular symbol along creeks)

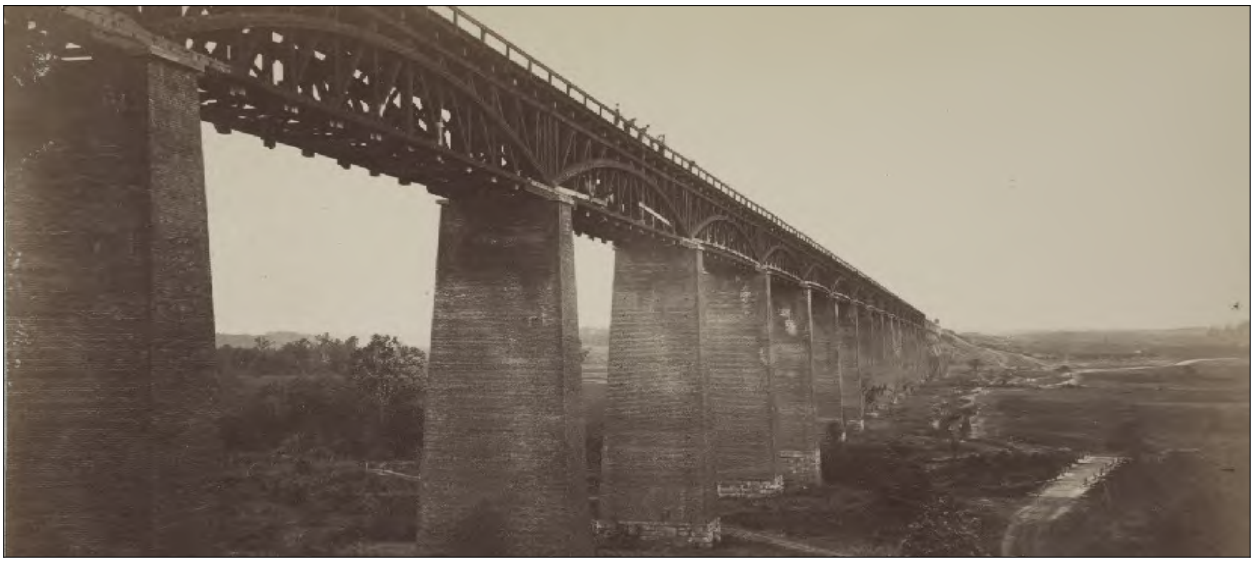

Figure 5: High Bridge in April 1865.

A hallmark of the Antebellum Period was that of the abolitionist debate. In Virginia, there had been free African Americans from as early as the middle of the 17th century. There was also an increase in emancipations after the Revolution for those slaves who had aided the American cause. In 1782, the Virginia General Assembly made the legal process easier for freeing one's slaves and the second Great Awakening of the latter 18th and early 19th centuries furthered this spirit of egalitarianism (Bracey 1977). However, the early emancipation momentum slowed and anti-emancipation sentiment grew in the South in the wake of Nat Turner's 1831 Rebellion in Southampton County, which created much fear among white southerners who were concerned about such an insurrection from their own slaves or from neighboring freedmen. Following the rebellion, the Virginia House of Delegates debated the issue of the abolition of slavery over the winter of 1831-32.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Virginia hesitated in declaring her secession for several months after South Carolina became the first to secede from the Union. Elected candidates attended the 1861 Virginia Peace Convention to consider the issue. In a secret session April 17, 1861, Virginia's secession was approved, after the mid-April attack on Fort Sumter in South Carolina shifted many of the opinions at the convention away from peace. On May 23, 1861 a vote officially approved secession and Virginia joined the Confederacy (Bracey 1977). Like most places in the South, Cumberland County was suffering effects of the war by the summer of 1861 as the Confederacy demanded of them soldiers, equipment, and other supplies. The closest documented engagement between Union and Confederated forces was the Battle of High Bridge (DHR #024-0416), located approximately twenty miles southwest of the project area.

The battlefield spans Cumberland and Prince Edward counties and encompasses 3,760.5 acres. Included within the resource is the Battle of High Bridge (April 6-7, 1865) battlefield and the subsequent route of Confederate retreat. The battle was part of the Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865). Following defeat at Sailor's Creek, Robert E. Lee's army retreated towards Farmville via the Southside Railroad. Union forces initially clashed with Confederate Reserves

at High Bridge on April 6th, but were repelled by the Confederate cavalry and Lee's army successfully crossed the bridge and made their way to Farmville on April 7th (Figure 5).

Once safely across, the Confederates destroyed the high bridge, but the wagon bridge below remained intact and the Union army followed the Confederates to Appomattox where Lee was forced to surrender, officially ending the Civil War. The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) and DHR collaborated with the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to determine the boundaries of the resource. The resource includes an earthen fortification at High Bridge (024-0416-0001). The fortification features a raised perimeter in the shape of a square bisected by another raised section that runs through the middle. The corners of the squares exhibit a dirt mound used for mounting artillery. It was garrisoned by the 3rd Virginia Reserves and equipped with artillery during the Battle of High Bridge.

On the morning of April 7, 1865, Robert E. Lee in retreat from his defeat at Sailor's Creek, held a meeting at 304 Beech Street while awaiting trains of rations, but was forced to leave before his supplies had arrived, upon learning that Union forces were entering the town. Lee's forces would head to Appomattox Station, where two days later, he surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant.

The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County shows considerable expansion in local transportation networks. Cartersville, Cumberland Courthouse, and Ca Ira remained the major settlements, but an expanded secondary transportation network facilitated settlement throughout the County. In the project area, secondary roads connected the Jesse Parker, Jeffrey, and Ammoynett farmsteads to Cartersville, Cumberland Courthouse, and Richmond via the predecessors of Pinegrove Road, Miller Lane, Cartersville Road, and Old Courthouse Road (Figure 6).

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

With the ratification of the 1870 Constitution, Virginia was once again a part of the United States, slavery was outlawed, and for the first time Virginia had a state-subsidized public school system. Emancipated slaves made up the majority of the work force and large Antebellum plantations were divided into smaller farms, a tenant and share-cropping system became prominent throughout the South in the century following the war (St. John and St. John 1990).

Although policies established during the brief period of martial law following the Civil War benefited freedmen, making education, suffrage, and land ownership available to them, institutionalized racism would curb their upward advance. African American workers were paid less, and their schools did not receive as much funding as white schools.

In 1912, Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck, became a member of the board of directors for the Tuskegee Institute and provided funding for a project developed by Dr. Booker T. Washington to design and construct schools for African American children throughout the rural south. The Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917 would be used to construct more than 5,000 schools in areas where African American schools were traditionally underfunded. The Pine Grove School (DHR #024-5082), located along Pinegrove Road, west of the project area, is an example of a two-room "Rosenwald" schoolhouse constructed between 1917 and 1920.

Institutionalized segregation gave rise to African American culture and inspired the formation of institutions like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), formed in 1909, but a lack of equal access to public institutions and programs created many difficulties in both economic and political advancement (Department of Historic Resources 2017). On July 10, 1902, the Virginia Constitutional Convention enacted the 1902 Constitution.

Figure 6: Approximate Project Location on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County.

This document established poll taxes and literacy tests specifically intended to disenfranchise many African American voters. Other provisions of the Constitution included mandated formation of the Virginia State Corporation Commission, which replaced the Virginia Board of Public Works and was charged with oversight of the State's growing railroad network (Maddex 1998). In 1884 the Farmville & Powhatan Railroad was chartered and by 1890 it was connected with the Brighthope Railway of Chesterfield and provided rail service for 93 miles between Farmville and Petersburg, via Cumberland County. The railway transported the region's coal, lumber, grains, and tobacco to urban markets and provided passenger service six days a week. When first established, the company owned 7 engines and 210 cars. Initially profitable, the railway was losing money by 1894 and by 1895 was down to five locomotives (Allen 1966). The Farmville & Powhatan was sold under receivership in 1905 to the Tidewater and Western Railroad Company.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

The Farmville & Powhatan line remained operational under the Tidewater and Western Railroad company until 1917 when the US Government decreed that all railroads less than 100 miles long were to be taken up for the war effort. That year, the 92 mile long Farmville & Powhatan Railroad was removed and sold to the French government. With the gradual demise of canal companies following the introduction of railroads and the loss of the Farmville & Powhatan, the Southside Railroad in Farmville became Cumberland's closest link to a railway with access to urban markets to the east and west. Overland transportation routes including Routes 45 and 60, which roughly followed the alignment of the former railway became increasingly important to the County's economy.

The country suffered casualties from WWI and the Great Influenza Epidemic simultaneously. American deaths on the front in France totaled 67,813 while 548,000 deaths from influenza were reported in the U.S. within the span of just a few months; just a fraction of the 20 million who perished worldwide (St. John and St. John 1990). In the period following the war, the U.S. economy was unstable, driven by international, post-war deflation. In 1919, tobacco crops sold for 51 cents per pound, but overproduction, in America and abroad, caused prices to fall to just 22 cents a year later. In the 1920s markets stabilized ushering in a decade of sustained economic prosperity.

Improvements in farming practices, including mechanization and more effective fertilizers, caused a decrease in the number of people needed to tend crops and vast numbers of Americans moved from the countryside into cities, urbanizing the nation (Department of Historic Resources 2017). Waves of small farmers and sharecroppers migrated from the rural South to the industrialized cities of the North, seeking better opportunities. For African-Americans, this move also represented a chance for increased social equality. They did, however, often face restrictions that limited their housing to certain parts of cities. While intended to enforce racial segregation, the restrictions often resulted the formation of African-American cultural and economic centers.

As people from diverse backgrounds converged in cities, arts and industry flourished. Telephones, automobiles, air travel, jazz music, motion pictures, radio, and professional sports were introduced to American culture. The optimism of the period led to over speculation amongst investors and by the end of the 1920s the stock market was beginning to show signs of instability. The Great Stock Market Crash of 1929 ushered in a twelve year downturn in the U.S. economy known as the Great Depression. While the crash devastated investors, farmers at first seemed safe; however, the U.S. suffered an extreme drought in the summer of 1930 that forced

tobacco prices to a ten year low. Combined with the failure of banks and businesses, the country sank into an economic depression (St. John and St. John 1990).

During the period between 1929 and 1933, unemployment increased from 3.3% to 25% and gross domestic product decreased by one third (VanGiezen and Schwenk 2003). Beginning in 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt enacted regulations designed to stabilize the banking industry and created relief programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and Rural Electrification Administration (REA) to provide employment opportunities for Americans and stimulate the economy. At the time of the establishment of the REA in 1934, approximately 7.6 percent of rural Virginian farms had electricity, but in just four years that number rose to 21 percent (St. John and St. John 1990). Despite contributions from government funded programs, the economy of the region remained stagnant until the onset of World War II.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, America entered the Second World War. Again, citizens from Virginia served their country. The era of the World Wars saw struggles for both gender and racial equality. Black leaders pushed for equal rights in Virginia, and sometimes whites, such as *Richmond Times-Dispatch* editor Virginius Dabney, joined their cause. At times the fight for racial equality mixed with the drive for women's suffrage in the early parts of the century. In 1920, the struggle for women's suffrage came to an end in the U.S. with the ratification of the 19th Amendment, but Virginia did not ratify it until 1952. In 1948, the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations* added voting rights for women to international law. World War II brought much social change to the country. As African American veterans returned home from a segregated military and women who had gone to work during the war remained in the workforce the call for equality became louder (Department of Historic Resources 2017).

The New Dominion (1946 to the present)

The prosperity that followed World War II and the mechanization of farming brought about the decline of the share-cropping system that had developed after the Civil War (St. John and St. John 1990). Virginians began leaving rural homesteads and farms and moved to urban centers like Richmond and Washington, D.C. By 1955, Virginia had more urban residents than rural residents and by 1990, suburbs were the preferred place of residence. This transition from rural to urban lifestyle were aided by transportation progress including the construction of the Interstate Highway System.

On May 17, 1954 the Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. the Board of Education* that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and were a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. By 1958, most Virginia counties had complied with the ruling and public school systems throughout the state were integrated, ending the need for Rosenwald schools, such as the Pine Grove School. In spite of the ruling, the Pine Grove School remained in use until 1964, and was later adapted for use as a community center (Branch 2018). At the time of this investigation, the building was in fair condition, but was no longer in use.

Agriculture remains a key component of the County's economy and Cumberland retains a largely agrarian landscape composed of grassy pastures, plowed fields, and managed timberland. Aerial photographs of the project vicinity show little change within the project area and surrounding environs between 1947 and 2018 (Figures 7 through 10).

Figure 7: Project Location on the 1947 Black and White Aerial Imagery of the Project Vicinity.

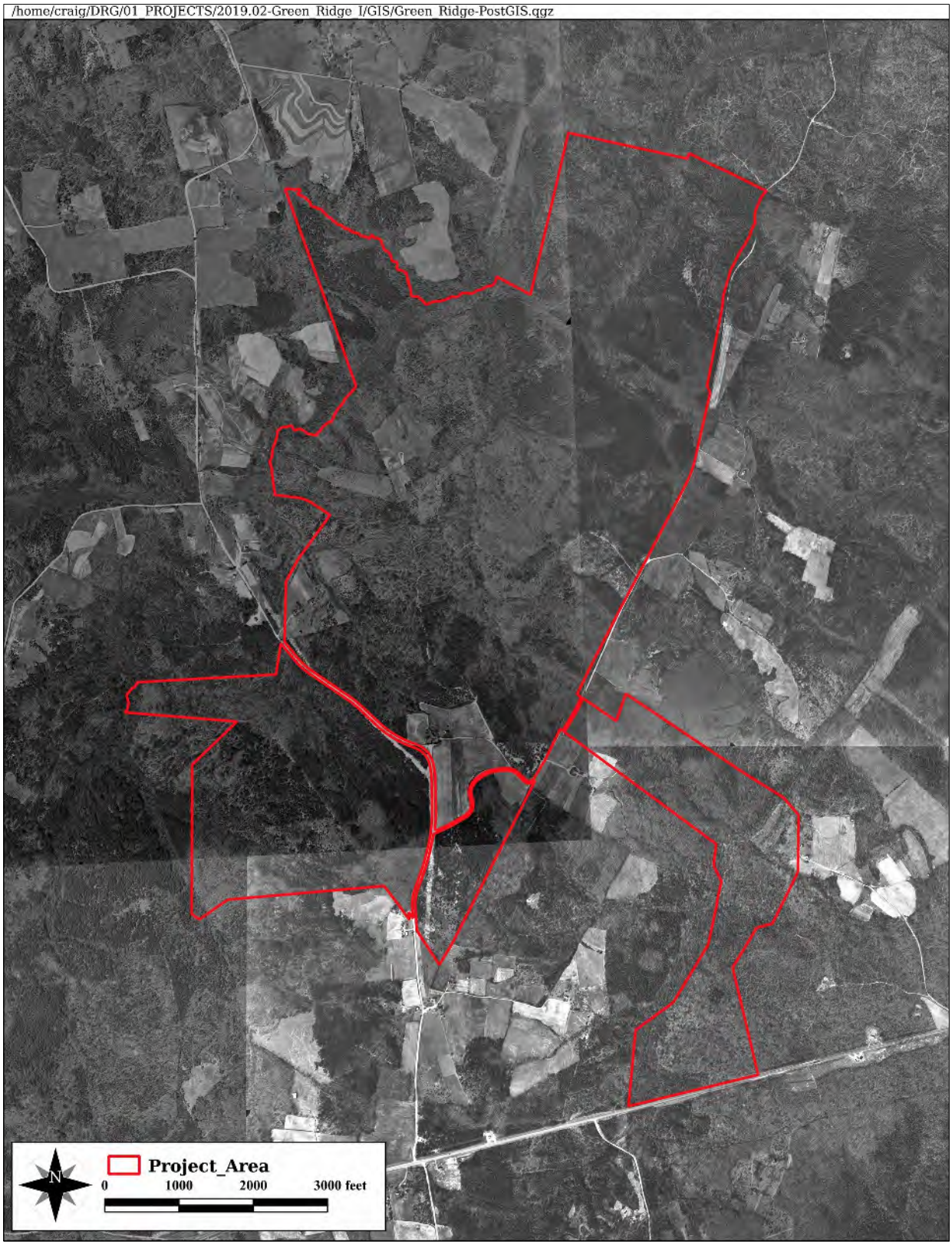

Figure 8: Project Location on the 1958 Black and White Aerial Imagery of the Project Vicinity.

Figure 9: Project Location on the 1996 Color Infrared Aerial Imagery of the Project Vicinity.

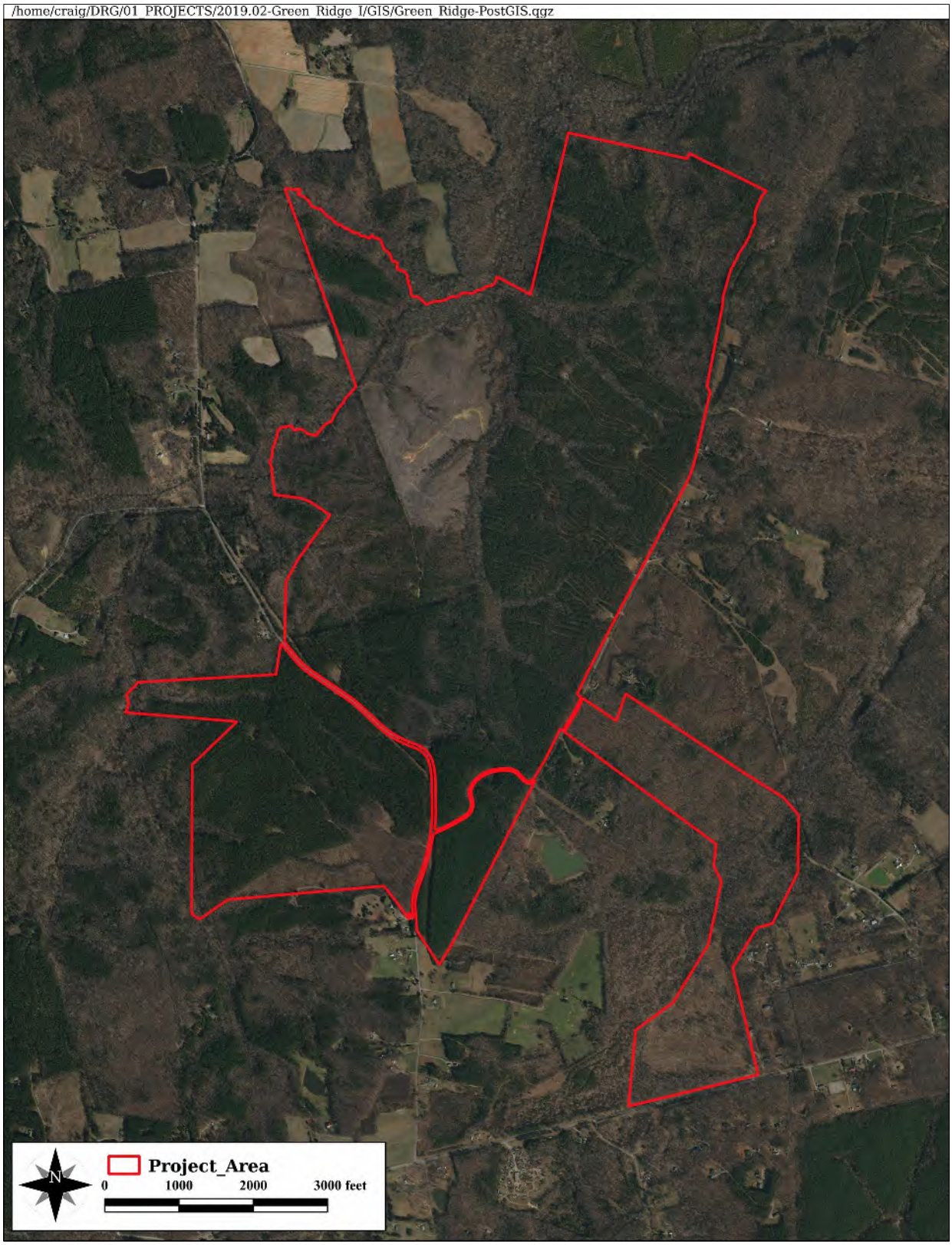

Figure 10: Project Location on the 2018 Natural Color Aerial Imagery of the Project Vicinity.

Previous Investigations

Information about architectural resources and archaeological sites previously recorded in the project vicinity was gathered from the Department of Historic Resource's (DHR's) online Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS). V-CRIS lists one hundred eighty-eight architectural resources (Table 1) and four archaeological sites (Table 2) within five miles of the project area. None of the archaeological sites or historic structures are located within the current project area. The locations of these resources in relation to the current project area is illustrated in Figure 11.

Ten of the architectural resources located within five miles of the project area have either been determined eligible for- or are listed on- the Virginia Landmarks Register or National Register of Historic Places (Table 1, **bold** font). Twenty-one of the remaining resources were evaluated and determined ineligible for the National Register (Table 1, **gray bold** font).

Thomas Chapel United Methodist Church (DHR#024-0029) is a one-story, two-bay brick church laid in 5-course American bond located approximately 3 miles northwest of the project area. Constructed in 1847, the one-room Greek Revival church is representative of mid-nineteenth century rural churches constructed throughout Virginia and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 2001 under Criteria A and C, for its contributions to local history and possible affiliation with Thomas Jefferson's master builders and Robert E. Lee.

The one-room, frame schoolhouse on a stone foundation at the intersection of Cartersville Road (VA 45) and SR 683 (DHR#024-0089), lies approximately three miles northwest of the subject property and is thought to have been constructed around the beginning of the twentieth century. It was listed on the NRHP in 2001 under Criterion A, for its contributions to our understanding of the history of education in Cumberland County.

Goshen (DHR#024-0091) is a well-preserved example of an Antebellum Period (1830-1860) domestic complex comprised of a two-story, three-bay brick dwelling, barn, smokehouse, corncrib, shed and other outbuildings. This resource was determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP in 1994. Goshen is located on the north side of Goshen Road, approximately four miles southwest of the project area.

DHR #024-0109 is a one-story, frame structure supported with concrete block piers, with standing seam metal roof on the northwest side of Cartersville Road (VA 45) approximately 3 miles northwest of the project. The structure was constructed circa 1915 by Cumberland County to serve as a voting precinct and continues in that function to the present day. This resource was determined eligible for the NRHP in 2001.

The Sims/Connor House (DHR#024-5021) is a one-story, three-bay frame dwelling with continuous brick foundation in English and Flemish bond, gable roof clad in standing seam, metal panels, and interior-end, corner brick chimney. The dwelling and associated smokehouse were constructed circa 1800 and were determined eligible for the National Register in 2001. The structures are located on the south side of Cartersville Road (VA 45), approximately 3 miles northwest of the project area.

The Pine Grove Elementary School (DHR#5082) is located on the western side of Pinegrove Road immediately adjacent to the current project area. The schoolhouse was constructed circa 1917 for a cost of $1,550.00. Known as a "Rosenwald School", construction of the 1-story, frame structure with slate-clad, steep-hipped roof was financed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, established by then president of Sears and Roebuck and Company for the expressed purpose of

improving educational opportunities for African Americans. This resource was recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in April of 2019 under Criterion A (Education, Ethnic Heritage: African American) and Criterion C (Architecture).

Blenheim (DHR# 072-0003) is located west of Ballsville Road, on Blenheim Road (US 606) approximately 2.75 miles southeast of the project area, and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register in 1986. The earliest portions of the structure were constructed by the son of prominent Virginia surveyor Major William May circa 1750, making it one of the oldest extant dwellings in Powhatan County. Subsequent additions by Mayo's grandson and later owners in the early nineteenth century have resulted in a U-shaped structure in the vernacular cottage style. This resource includes a smokehouse.

Located approximately one and one quarter miles east of the project area, Somerset and the Brown Cemetery (DHR# 072-0040) lie southeast of the intersection of Anderson Highway (US 60) and Ballsville Road (SR 630). Somerset is a late eighteenth century domestic complex comprised of a one-and-a-half story single dwelling with steeply pitched side-gabled roof with two gabled dormers and two sets of gable-end chimneys, and contemporary barn, silo, corncrib, dairy, and family cemetery. This resource was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 2006.

The Littleberry Mosby House/Mosby Tavern/Old Cumberland Courthouse (DHR# 072-0054) lies at the intersection of Old Tavern Road (SR 629) and Anderson Highway (US 60) approximately four and a half miles east of the project area. The resource, which includes a two-story dwelling constructed in the mid-eighteenth century, and contemporary and modern outbuildings, was used as the Cumberland County Seat prior to the formation of Powhatan County, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. This resource was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 2002 and the National Register of Historic Places in 2003.

French's Tavern , Harris's Store , Indian Camp , Swan's Creek Plantation , The Coleman Place (DHR# 072-0105) is located on the north side of Old Buckingham Road approximately five miles southeast of the project area. The resource includes a well-preserved, two-and-a-half story frame tavern/dwelling constructed circa 1730 and a barn. French's Tavern was listed on the VLR in 1988 and on the National Register in 1989.

The remaining resources are primarily comprised of nineteenth and twentieth century dwellings and domestic farmsteads concentrated along the region's primary transportation routes, including Anderson Highway (US 60), Cartersville Road (VA 40), and Ballsville Road (SR 630). Other resources include 19th- and 20th-century churches, schools, and cemeteries; and a motel, post office, and gun club dating to the twentieth century.

Table 1: Architectural Resources Previously Recorded within Five Miles of the Project Area

DHR ID	Resource Name	Temporal Affiliation	Visible	NRHP Eligibility
024-0029	**Thomas Chapel United Methodist Church**	**1847**	**No**	**Eligible**
024-0043	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-0060	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-0067	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0081	Tally Ho	1850	No	Not Evaluated
024-0082	Locust Grove	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-0083	**Oakland**	**1750**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-0084	Adam's Store	1911	No	Not Evaluated
024-0085	Melrose	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-0086	Wine House	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0088	House, Route 607	0	No	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Resource Name	Temporal Affiliation	Visible	NRHP Eligibility
024-0089	**School, Route 45**	**0**	**No**	**Eligible**
024-0091	**Goshen**	**1840**	**No**	**Eligible**
024-0096	Rock Castle	1811	No	Not Evaluated
024-0109	**Chapel, Route 45, Voting Precinct**	**ca. 1915**	**No**	**Eligible**
024-0111	School, Route 45	ca. 1875	No	Not Evaluated
024-0118	Bruners Store, M. H. Maxey Store, R. O. Moore Store	1880	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-0122	House, Route 624	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0125	Single Dwelling, 219 Anderson Highway	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0168	Single Dwelling, 57 Cumberland Road	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0216	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0217	House, Route 654	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-0218	House, Route 616	ca. 1935	No	Not Evaluated
024-0219	House, Route 616	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0220	Oakland	1847	No	Not Evaluated
024-0221	House, Parker Road (Route 648)	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0222	House, Deep Run Road (Route 616)	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-0223	Mayo House	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0224	House, Route 616	1930	No	Not Evaluated
024-0225	House, Route 616	1880	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-0229	House, Route 687	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0233	House, Brown Road (Route 647)	ca. 1885	No	Not Evaluated
024-0234	House, Route 647, Winfield Farm	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0235	House, Route 647	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0236	House, Route 601	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0237	Single Dwelling, 302 Anderson Highway	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0238	Rising Zion Baptist Church	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-0239	Single Dwelling, 217 Anderson Highway	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0240	Clinton Manor House, 199 Anderson Highway	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-0241	House, Route 45 N	ca. 1875	No	Not Evaluated
024-0242	Bethlehem Baptist Church	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0243	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0244	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0245	House, Rt 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0246	House, Rt 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0247	Oak Grove Baptist Church	1909	No	Not Evaluated
024-0248	Ashby General Store, Stonenell and Holland Store	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0249	House, Rt 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0250	House, Route 45	ca. 1885	No	Not Evaluated
024-0251	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0252	Greenfield Farm	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-0253	Farm, Route 45	ca. 1885	No	Not Evaluated
024-0254	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0255	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0256	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0257	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0258	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0259	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0260	Barn, Route 615	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0261	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0262	House, Route 614	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0263	**Mt. Horeb Church**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-0264	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-0265	House, Route 626	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0266	Cemetery, Route 624	ca. 1914	No	Not Evaluated
024-0271	House, Route 624	ca. 1846	No	Not Evaluated
024-0272	House, Rt 625	1880	No	Not Evaluated
024-0273	House, Rt 663	1880	No	Not Evaluated
024-0274	Farm, Rt 663	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0275	Mullein School, Mullins Bottom, Rosenwald School,Turkey Cock School	1921	No	Not Evaluated
024-0276	House, Route 697	0	No	Not Evaluated

DHR ID	Resource Name	Temporal Affiliation	Visible	NRHP Eligibility
024-0278	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0279	House, Route 654	1900	No	Not Evaluated
024-0366	Barn, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0367	Mount Calvary Baptist Church	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0368	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-0369	House, Route 607	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0382	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0383	House, Route 45	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-0418	Cemetery, Route 615	Unknown	No	Not Evaluated
024-5007	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5008	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5009	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5010	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5011	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5012	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5013	**Smook Farm**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5014	**Building, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5015	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5016	**Cemetery, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5017	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5018	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5019	**Catfish's General Store and Sporting Goods**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5020	**Cochran House and Cemetery**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5021	**Conner House, Sims House**	**0**	**No**	**Eligible**
024-5022	**House, Route 45**	**0**	**N/A**	**Not Eligible**
024-5042	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5043	Barn, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5044	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5045	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5046	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5047	House, Route 645	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5048	House, 164 Goshen Road	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5049	House, Route 645	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5050	Barn, Route 646	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5051	Dam, Route 646	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5052	60 Motel, Motel, 687 Anderson Highway	ca. 1955	No	Not Evaluated
024-5053	House, 591 Anderson Highway	ca. 1955	No	Not Evaluated
024-5054	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5055	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5056	House, Route 654	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5067	Misty Hill, Single Dwelling, 902 Anderson Highway	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5068	Single Dwelling, 44 Cartersville Road	ca. 1935	No	Not Evaluated
024-5069	Single Dwelling, 968 Anderson Highway	ca. 1955	No	Not Evaluated
024-5070	Single Dwelling, 759 Anderson Highway	ca. 1945	No	Not Evaluated
024-5072	Single Dwelling, 663 Anderson Highway	ca. 1965	No	Not Evaluated
024-5073	Single Dwelling, 613 Anderson Highway	0	No	Not Evaluated
024-5075	Single Dwelling, 378 Anderson Highway	ca. 1935	No	Not Evaluated
024-5076	Single Dwelling, 152 Anderson Highway	ca. 1925	No	Not Evaluated
024-5077	Single Dwelling, 209 Anderson Highway	ca. 1935	No	Not Evaluated
024-5078	Single Dwelling, Intersection, Route 60 and French's Store Road	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-5079	Single Dwelling, 169 Anderson Highway	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
024-5080	Single Dwelling, 275 Anderson Highway	ca. 1935	No	Not Evaluated
024-5082	**Pine Grove Community Center, Pine Grove Elementary School, Pine Grove School, Rosenwald School, 267 Pine Grove Rd**	**ca. 1917**	**Yes**	**Eligible**
024-5120	House, 79 Pinegrove Road	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
072-0003	**Blenheim**	**0**	**No**	**Listed: NRHP, VLR**
072-0006	Cox Place, Gibralter	1802	No	Not Evaluated
072-0009	Derwent, House, 6000 Derwent Road, Robert E. Lee House	ca. 1841	No	Not Evaluated
072-0019	Southam Glebe, The Glebe	ca. 1749	No	Not Evaluated
072-0024	**Laurel Springs**	**0**	**No**	**Not Eligible**

DHR ID	Resource Name	Temporal Affiliation	Visible	NRHP Eligibility
072-0025	Lethe (Land of Sleep)	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0030	Muddy Creek Church, Muddy Creek Church and School Property	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0040	**Brown Family Cemetery, Somerset**	**0**	**No**	**Listed: VLR**
072-0054	**Littleberry Mosby House, Mosby Tavern, Old Cumberland Courthouse**	**0**	**No**	**Listed: NRHP, VLR**
072-0058	Farm, Route 715	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0059	Pine Tree Farm	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0080	House, 5809 Route 60, House, Route 60	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0101	Edgemont, McLaurine House, Mosby Birthplace	1764	No	Not Evaluated
072-0104	Brown Farm, Frazier House, Windsor House	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
072-0105	**French's Tavern, Harris's Store, Indian Camp, Swan's Creek Plantation, The Coleman Place**	**1730**	**No**	**Listed: NRHP, VLR**
072-0116	Oakland	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0118	Poland Farm	ca. 1851	No	Not Evaluated
072-0172	Trenholm School	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0173	House, 3168 Route 715	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0175	House, 2891 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0201	Barns, 2101 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0202	Cemetery, 2120 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0203	House, 1744 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0204	Log Shed, Route 606	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0205	House, 1660 Route 630	0	**Yes**	Not Evaluated
072-0206	House, Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0207	House, 1501 Route 630	1905	No	Not Evaluated
072-0208	House, 1500-1502 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0209	House, 5926 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0210	House, 5927 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0211	Odd Fellows Hall	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0212	House, 5913 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0213	House, 5910 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0214	Shadow Oak	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0215	House, 1509 Route 636	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0216	House, Route 636	ca. 1925	No	Not Evaluated
072-0217	House & Tobacco Barn, Route 636	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0219	House, Route 650	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0221	Cloverdale	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0230	Brown's Service Station	1936	No	Not Evaluated
072-0231	House, 5740 Route 60	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0232	House, 5921 Route 60	1918	No	Not Evaluated
072-0233	House, 3189 Route 629	1901	No	Not Evaluated
072-0234	House, 3181 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0235	House, 3167 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0236	Trenholm Post Office	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0237	House, 3130 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0238	House, 2796 Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0239	Magnolia Center for Special Equestrians	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0240	House, Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0241	Store, Route 630	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0243	Gun Club	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0248	House, 2171 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0259	Barn, 6177 Route 606	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0260	Clayton House, Corncrib, and Barn	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0261	House & Barn, 6392 Route 13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0262	Szenasy, Ema House, Whitlock, R.B. House	1912	No	Not Evaluated
072-0263	Barn, Route 631 and Route13	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0273	House, 5912 Route 646	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0357	Old Parker Place (Piney Grove)	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0363	House, 3261 Route 629	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0364	Cemetery, Route 629	1883	No	Not Evaluated
072-0365	Hatcher Dairy	0	No	Not Evaluated
072-0383	Coopedge House	0	No	Not Evaluated

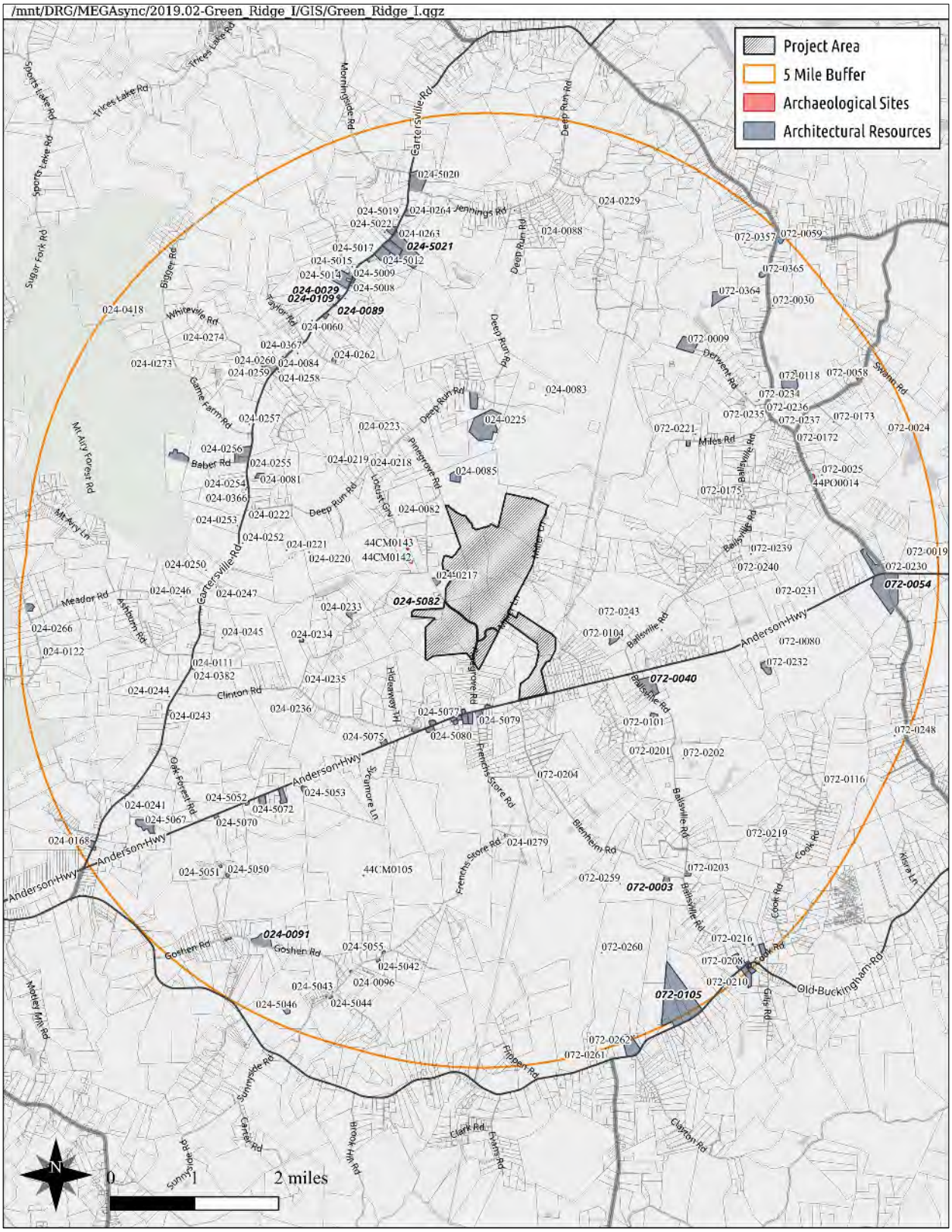

Figure 11: Architectural resources and archaeological sites recorded within five miles of the project area.
*(Structures listed or eligible for the NRHP/VLR noted in **bold**.)*

Four archaeological sites have been identified within five miles of the project area. Site types include two farmsteads dating from the late nineteenth- to early twentieth century and two prehistoric lithic scatters. None of the sites have been evaluated for National Register eligibility.

Table 2: Archaeological Sites Previously Recorded within Five Miles of the Project Area

DHR ID	Site Type	Temporal Affiliation	Visible	NRHP Eligibility
44CM0105	Farmstead	20th Century: 1st half (1900 - 1949)	No	Not Evaluated
44CM0142	Artifact scatter	Early Archaic Period (8500 - 6501 B.C.E), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	No	Not Evaluated
44CM0143	Farmstead	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)	No	Not Evaluated
44PO0014	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C.E. - 1606 A.D.)	No	Not Evaluated

Viewshed Analysis

The finished landfill will include a waste management area that extends approximately 300 feet above the current highest elevation within the disposal area (Figure 12). Viewshed analysis was performed by Mike Futrell, Matt Burnette, Gordon Dively, and Lynn Klappich of Draper Aden Associates (DAA) to determine if the finished landfill will be visible from recorded archaeological sites and architectural resources within five miles of the Green Ridge property that have been listed on- or determined eligible for- the National Register. Additional analysis was completed to assess visibility from resources whose eligibility is yet to be determined. The report of DAA's findings are summarized below and included as Appendix 2. Sites and structures from which the finished landfill is expected to be visible include a "Yes" in the "Visible" column in Tables 1 and 2.

A digital surface model (ground surface including current vegetation) was created for the area within five miles of the property center using point clouds from the 2016 USGS Chesapeake Bay VA QL2 LiDAR Project, obtained from the Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN). Analysis was completed using the ArcGIS Viewshed Toolbox. The resultant model approximated surfaces using a cell size of 10 feet and accounted for current vegetation conditions by using the MAXIMUM cell assignment type (i.e. highest elevation within the cell).

Construction plans call for a finished elevation of 690 feet above mean sea level (a.m.s.l.). Thus, a viewpoint with an elevation of 695 a.m.s.l. was used to generate a visible/not visible derivative layer from the digital surface model. Because the viewshed analysis was performed using the digital surface model, each recorded architectural resource- and archaeological site- location was manually reviewed using the most recent aerial imagery to determine if the proposed Green Ridge landfill would be visible at the ground level, as opposed to the tops of trees.

Figure 13 shows the results of the visibility analysis based on current ground cover and assumes no changes to the surface vegetation outside of the waste management area. Areas shaded in gray will not have a direct line of sight to the finished waste management area.

Expected Results

For the purposes of this project, site probability was defined based on evidence of prehistoric and historic cultural activity in the project vicinity and local environmental conditions. Previously identified prehistoric archaeological sites in the project vicinity indicate transient utilization of

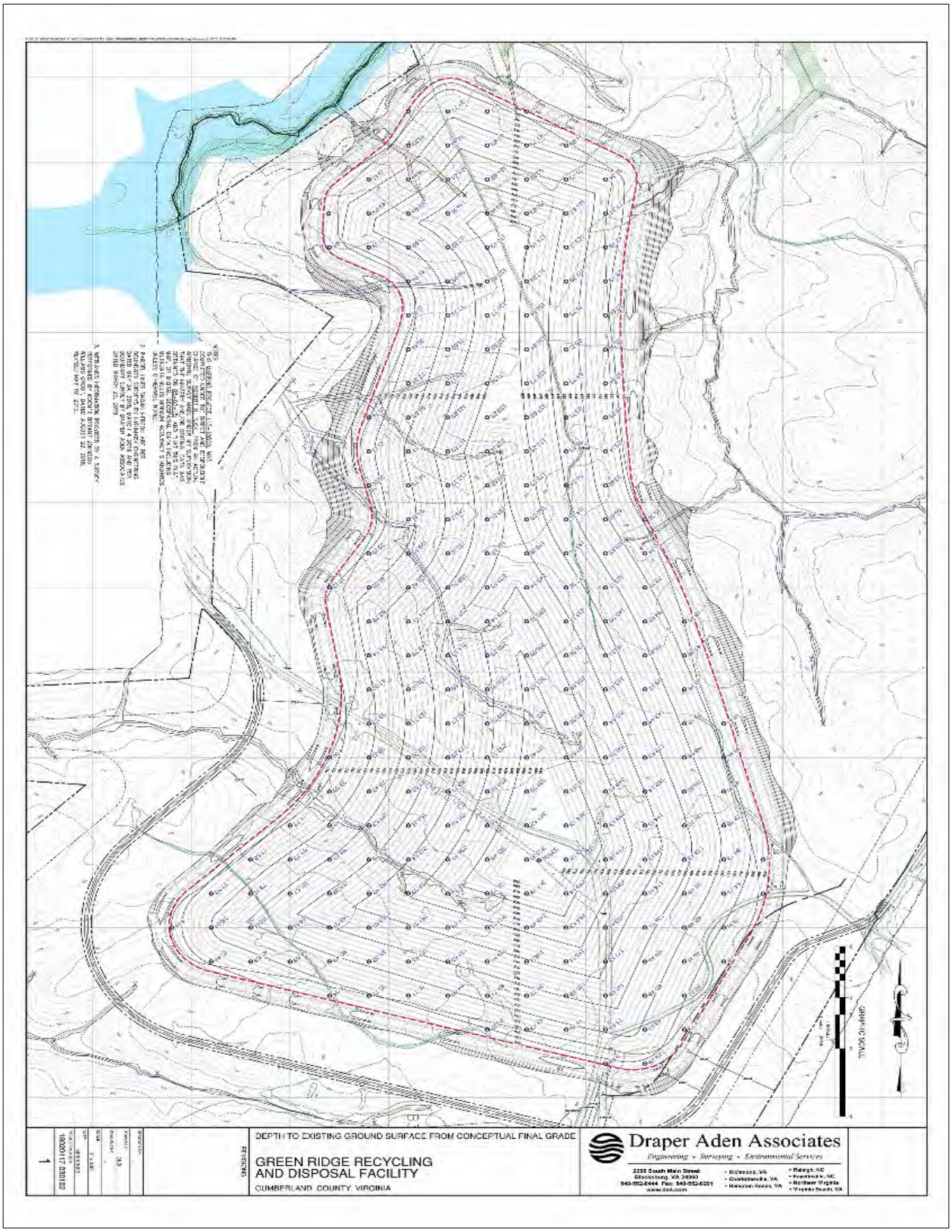

Figure 12: Elevation Differences Between the Current Landscape and the Waste Disposal Area at Maximum Capacity.

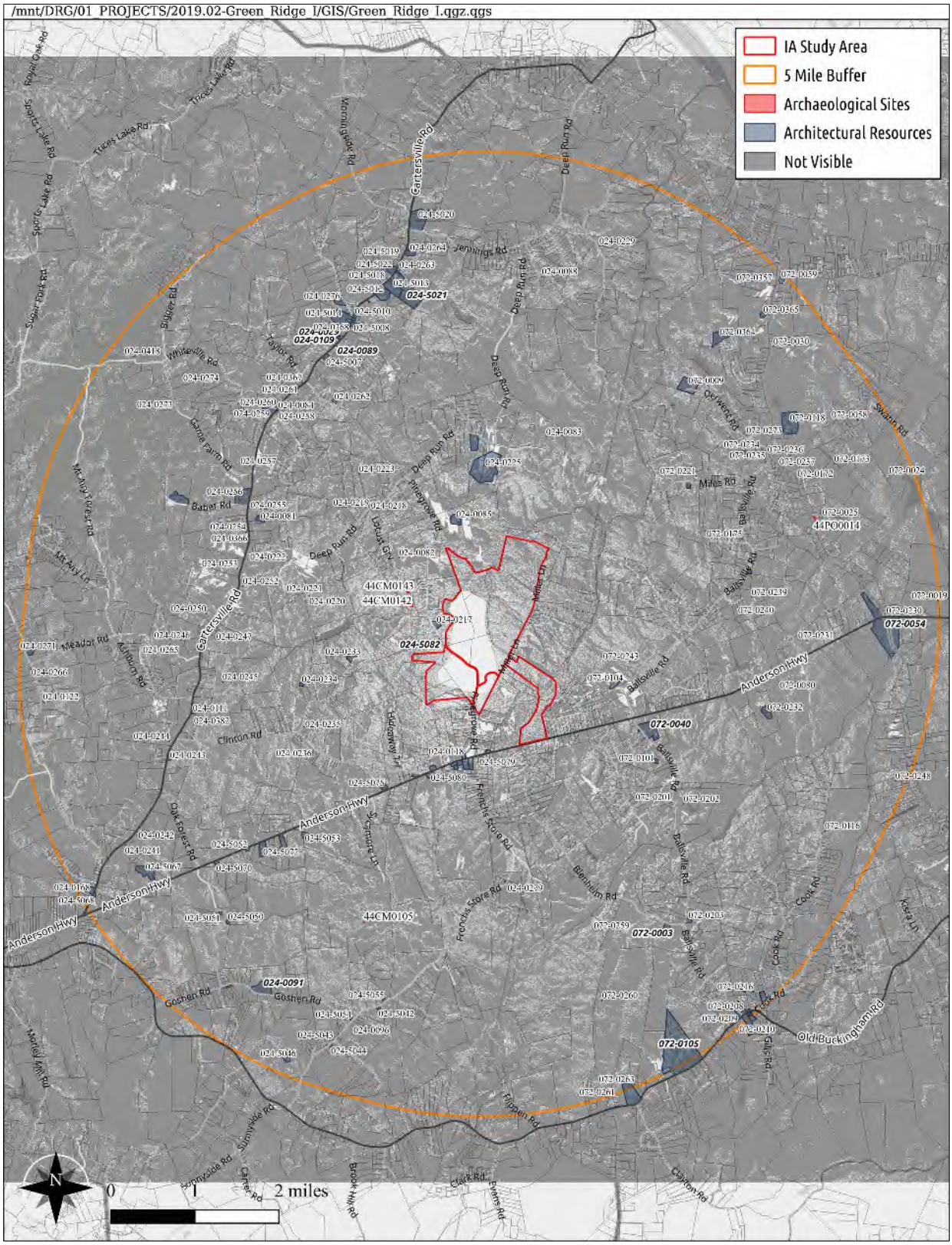

Figure 13: Results of Green Ridge Waste Management Areas Viewshed Analysis.

the landscape throughout the prehistoric period. Based on the results of previous investigation, the project area is expected to have a low to moderate probability to contain lithic workshops, lithic scatters, and other exploitative sites, with the highest probability along ridges that offer good visibility into drainages.

Regional historic settlement models suggest historic archaeological sites are likely to be located on prominent landforms, such as ridges, knolls, and knobs, with reliable access to established transportation networks. The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County (see Figure 6) shows at least two domestic complexes within the project area and three additional complexes immediately adjacent to the project boundary. Historic resources are expected in these general locations as are unidentified resources in similar environmental settings.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Phase IA Investigation

In the fall of 2018, Lyle Browning of Browning & Associates, LTD. conducted a Phase IA archaeological investigation of the entire Green Ridge property (±1,178 acres). The survey methodology included archival research, informant interviews, and pedestrian inspection and was intended to identify standing structures and locations with an increased potential to contain intact archaeological deposits within the subject property. Utilizing this methodology, Lyle Browning identified eight archaeological sites within the Green Ridge property (Figure 14).

The archival investigation included inspection of historic maps, aerial images, and LiDAR imagery; and examination of the 1850, 1860, and 1870 US Census tabulations, the 1850 and 1860 Slave Schedules, Land Tax Records, Personal Property Tax Records, Agricultural, Industrial, and Special Census tabulations for 1850, 1860, and 1870; Free Negroes of Cumberland County records and Deeds involving the sale of various parcels within and surrounding the project area through the first half of the 20th century. Local residents with direct knowledge of the history of the property and its former inhabitants were also interviewed to provide information about potential resource locations within the property that may not have been found in historic documents.

The pedestrian inspection of the property involved visual examination of areas adjacent to existing county roads (Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane) and trails, historic roads, and old logging roads in the property interior.

Archaeological Sites and Locations of Archaeological Interest

Site 44CM0134 - Cemetery

This site is a probable African American cemetery that includes at least twenty-two interments as indicated by fieldstone grave markers and some fieldstone footers (Figures 15 and 16). None of the grave markers bore inscriptions and the identity of those interred in the cemetery remains unknown. Visual inspection suggests interments are organized in three rows, but additional burial features are possible.

Site 44CM0135 – Reverend's Still

The site location includes four galvanized metal sided, wooden bottom barrels, a 55 gallon barrel with adapted pipe extension and cinderblock base, and scattered barrel hoops. The barrels include bullet holes and ax marks. Local informants suggest this site includes the remains of a still operated by a local Baptist minister, that was destroyed by revenuers.

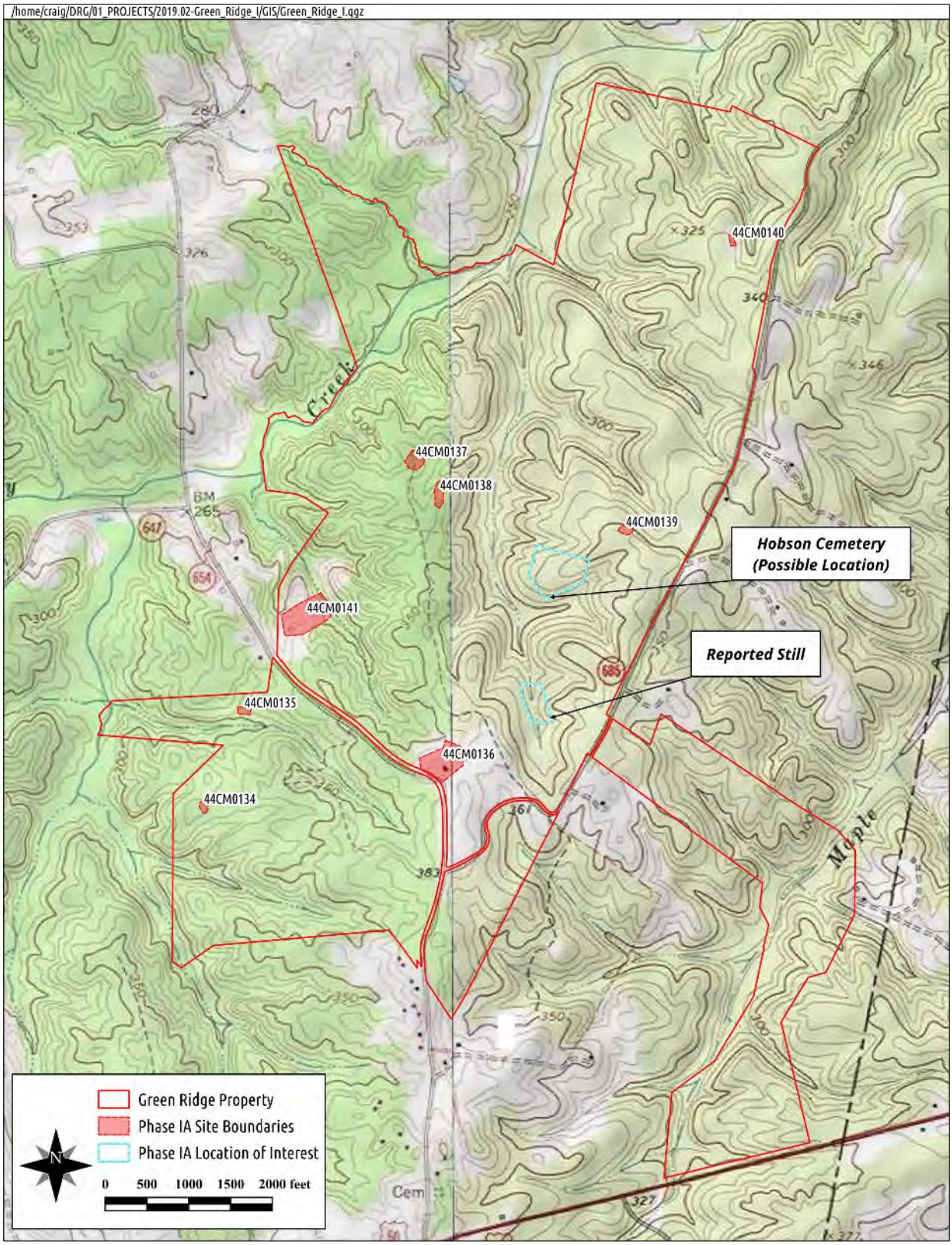

Figure 14: Overview of Phase IA Survey Area and Archaeological Sites Identified within the Green Ridge Property on the 1969 Trenholm and Whiteville USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles.

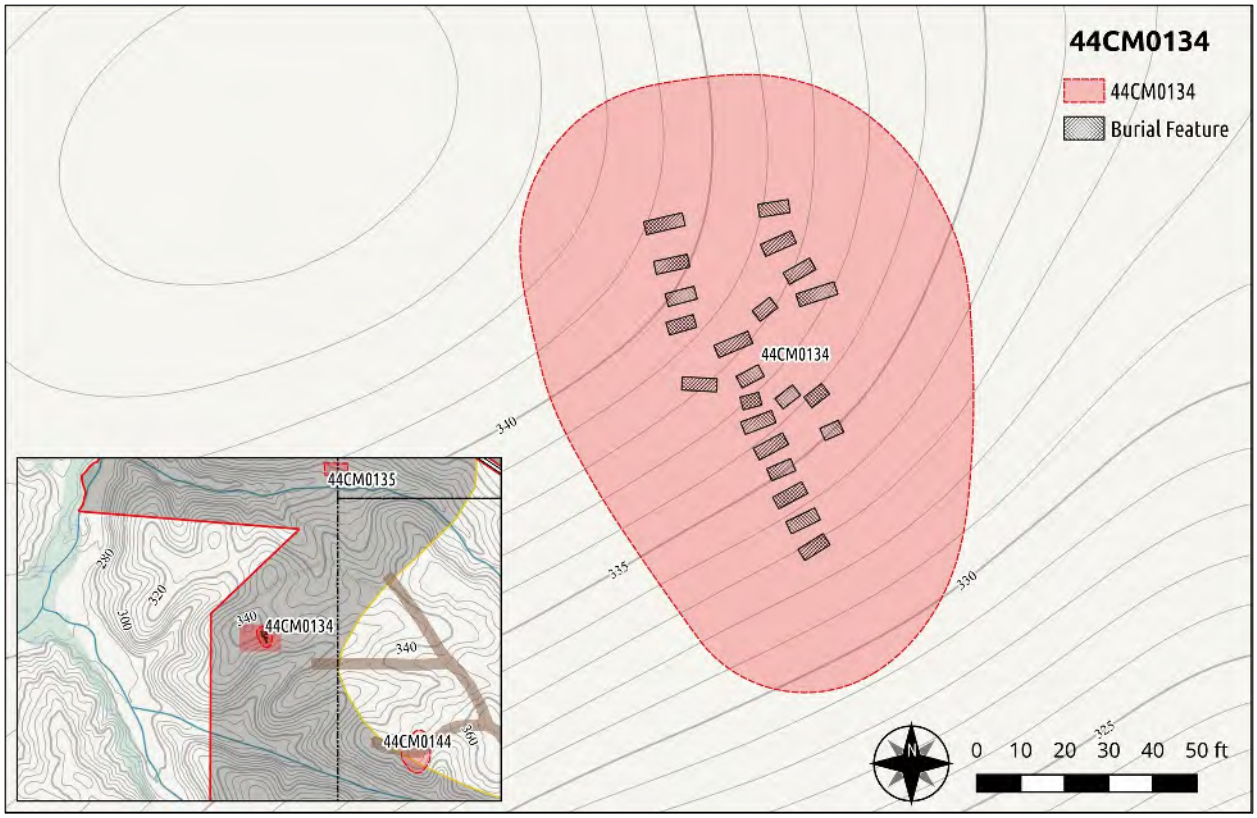

Figure 15: Map of Burial Features at Probable African American Cemetery (44CM0134).

Figure 16: Survey Location of Headstones/Footstones (orange flags) at Probable African American Cemetery.

Site 44CM0136 – Jeffrey Site

Located on the north side of a sharp bend in Pinegrove Road, this site consists of an overgrown grassy meadow that includes an L-shaped cellar hole that appears to have been constructed in two episodes. Local informants suggest the house was dismantled and shipped to England. A utility pole located west of the cellar hole, suggests the house was still standing during the electrification of the area in the mid twentieth century. At the time of the Phase IA investigation, the cellar included a variety of building debris, including structural timbers and tin roofing sheets. A timber-framed structure with mortise and tenon joinery and cut and wire nails and circular saw marks, a concrete silo base, at least three piles of brick and stone suggestive of structure locations, and a hog scalding foundation also fall within the site boundary. The 1864 Gilmer map of Cumberland County indicates the property was owned by "Jeffrey" at that time.

Site 44CM0137 – The Frog Site

Located on a heavily deflated knoll, formerly used as a staging area for timber harvesting and named for a glass frog used in flower arrangements observed during the pedestrian inspection, this site was identified based on the presence of glass container fragments, 20th century hotelware coffee cup fragments, and a small scatter of brick fragments. Based on the artifacts observed, the site was interpreted as a former habitation dating to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.

Site 44CM0138 – Chimney in the Field Site

The site includes a partially collapsed, mud-mortared, stone chimney in a recently cut-over timbered area. An iron bar was also noted at the top of the fire box. This site was interpreted as the remains of a former slave quarters or Post-Bellum African American domestic structure.

Site 44CM0139 – Periwinkle Patch / Hobson Site

Described as the "Hobson Mansion" in a historic deed, the site is accessed by a logging road that extends west from Miller Lane. Evidence of historic activity include an expanse of periwinkle covering an area of approximately two hundred feet by one hundred fifty feet, a brick-lined cellar hole, and possible ice house pit.

Site 44CM0140 – Chimney in the Woods / Amoynett Site

This domestic site is identified by a two-story ashlar stone block chimney with brick top. Iron bars denote the top of the fireplace on the first and second floors. Remnants of the walls adjacent to the chimney indicate that interior walls were plastered. The surrounding vegetation and irregular ground surface in the vicinity of the chimney suggest the possible presence of additional structures. The name "Amoynett" is associated with a structure noted in this location on the 1864 Gilmer map of Cumberland County.

Site 44CM0141 – Jesse Parker Site

The Jesse Parker site sits atop a ridge spur on the north side of Pinegrove Road and contains the remnants of at least three structures. The primary resource is a frame dwelling that included a stone chimney and was supported by stone piers. The structure appears to have collapsed vertically and then fallen inward. Another structure, with half-lap joinery and wire nails, set atop ashlar stone piers is located south of the dwelling also appears to have collapsed vertically. A third structure, located northeast of the dwelling is represented only by stone piers.

Other Locations of Interest

Two additional sites were suggested by the archival investigation and informant interviews, but were not located during the pedestrian inspection of the property. Deeds for the sale of the Hobson property refer to a reservation of burial and visitation rights on one of the three parcels comprising the property. The location is in a pine plantation and could not be located despite the efforts of several individuals. It appears that the graveyard was perhaps never used or the worst case was that it was bulldozed when the pine plantation was constructed. The most probable location for the cemetery is on a finger ridge southwest of the Hobson Site.

A local hunter also mentioned the presence of a second still near the head of a watercourse that extends north from Miller Lane, bisecting the project area. However, visual inspection of the area in question found no evidence of a still.

It should also be noted that Civil War earthworks were said by local sources to exist on the property. The suspected locations were visited with the source (Nic Jerome) and found to be bulldozer push-piles. It has also been proposed that a small-scale Civil War action took place along Miller Lane just prior to April 9, 1865. Miller Lane at one time connected what is now Rt. 60 to the James River road that led to the river crossing at Cartersville. This conjectured action was not listed in Warriner's "A register of military events in Virginia, 1861-1865" (1959).

Standing Structures

No historic standing structures were identified within the project area during the Phase IA investigation.

Phase IB Investigation

The Green Ridge property is divided by Miller Lane and Pinegrove Road, and includes ±1,178 acres in eastern Cumberland County (noted in red, Figure 17). Current plans call for the construction of an entrance road from Anderson Highway (US 60), construction of a landfill with two separate disposal areas, construction of supporting infrastructure, and realignment of portions of Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane. Phase IB testing was confined to the proposed landfill cells, a common area on the western side of Miller Lane that connects both cells, and the entirety of the parcels extending from the east side of Miller Lane to the north side of Anderson Highway; an area totaling approximately 687 acres (outlined in yellow, Figure 17).

The Phase IB survey area was visually inspected for any surface indications of cultural activity and a total of 2,042 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in areas thought to have an increased potential to contain cultural resources. Three low density historic artifact scatters were also metal detected to refine site boundaries and provide a better understanding of site type/internal activity areas and the date of occupation.

Field investigations identified three new archaeological sites (44CM0144, 44CM0145, and 44CM0146) and refined the boundaries of five recorded archaeological sites (44CM0136, 44CM0137, 44CM0138, 44CM0139, and 44CM0141) located within the limits of proposed disturbance that were identified during the Phase IA investigation (Figure 18).

In the following discussion, the limits of proposed disturbance is divided into nine survey areas (see Figure 17). The environmental setting, field methodology, and results of Phase IB testing are discussed for each study area, individually in the following section.

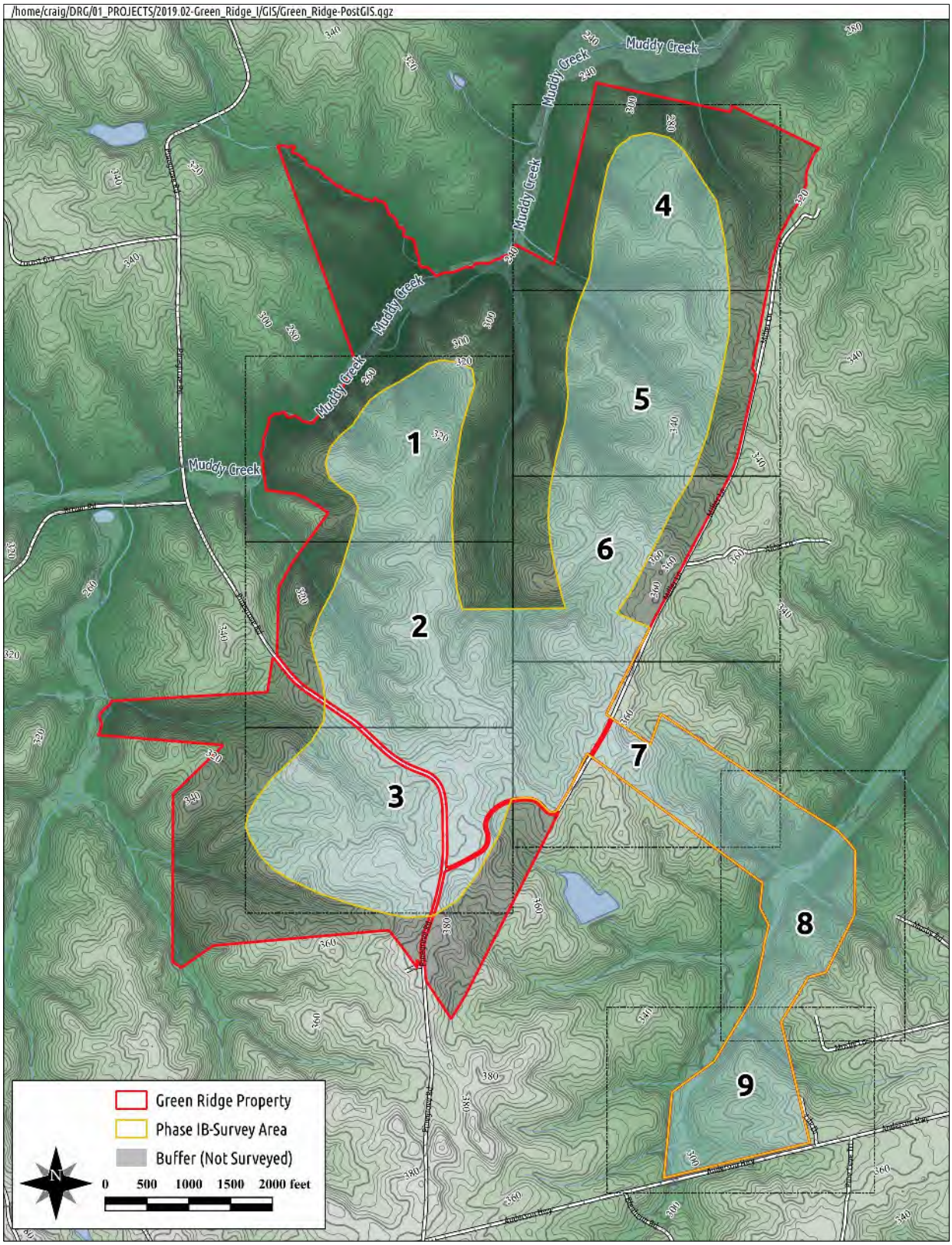

Figure 17: Overview of Phase IB Survey Area and Nine Study Areas within the Green Ridge Property.

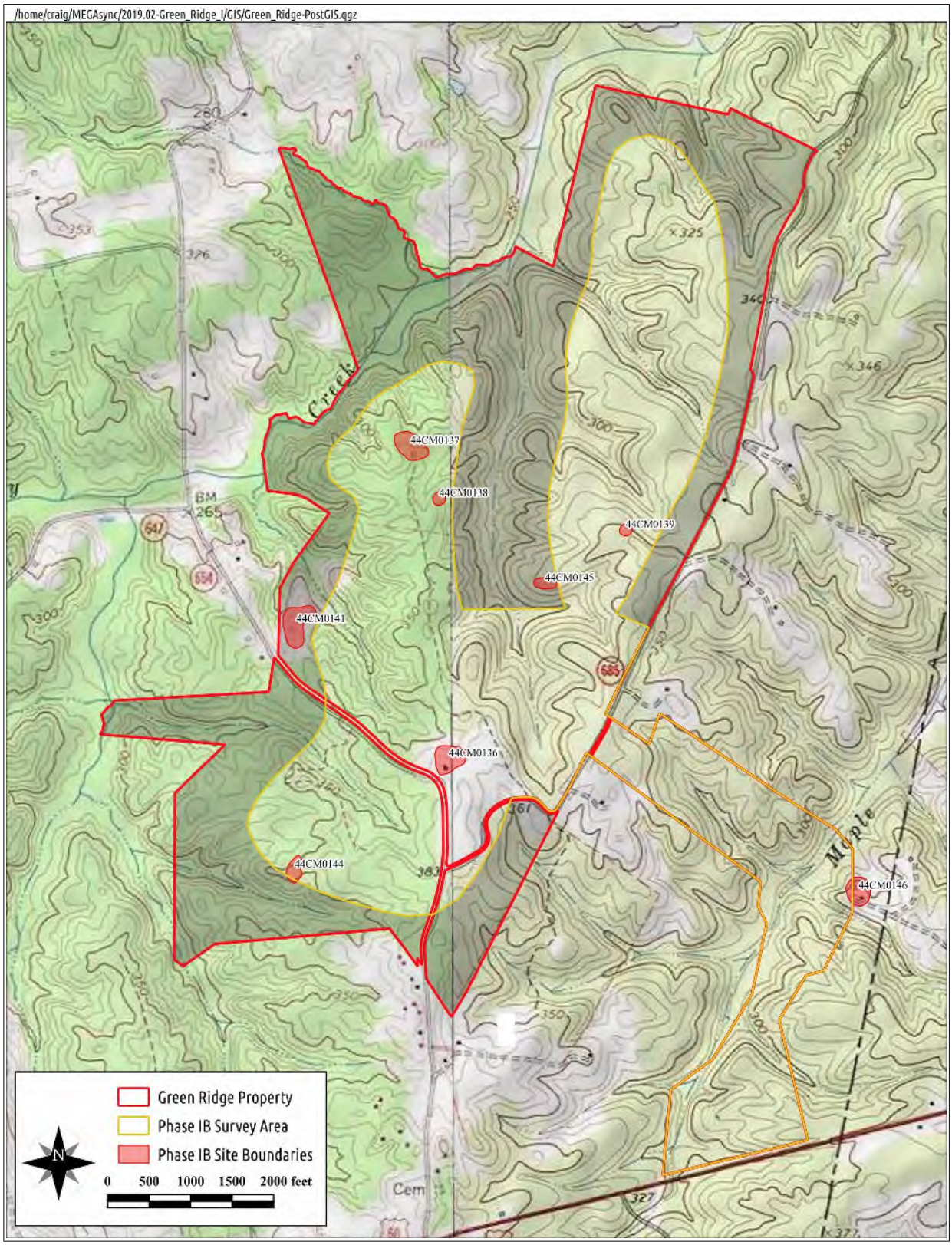

Figure 18: Overview of Phase IB Survey Area and Archaeological Sites Identified within the Green Ridge Property on the 1969 Trenholm and Whiteville USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles.

Area 1

Area 1 includes approximately 60 acres in the northernmost portion of the western landfill cell. Appling fine sandy loam (1B) and Enon-Helena complex (16B) soils are common along the ridge crest and Appling-Helena complex (2C), Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32D), and Wateree sandy loam (42D) are found on the slopes leading down to the drainages (Figure 19). All soils are commonly found on gently sloping ridges and side slopes of ridges between intermittent and permanent streams in the southern Piedmont. These deep, well-drained soils are used for crops of corn, tobacco, or soy beans, or left forested with mixed hardwoods and pine (Reber et al. 2007).

Elevations within Area 1 range from 260 to 340 feet a.m.s.l. with the highest elevations concentrated in the central portion of the area along the crest of a broad upland ridge (Figure 20). Drainage is through a series of draws along the perimeter of the ridge which flow into Muddy Creek to the northwest and an unnamed tributary to Muddy Creek to the east.

At the time of this investigation, the eastern half of the area had been timbered in the past six to nine months and heavily disturbed staging areas, brush piles, and other debris resulting from the logging operation were common (Figure 21). The western half of the study area was covered in secondary mixed deciduous/coniferous forest and, based on historic aerial imagery appears to have been most recently logged in 2002.

The Phase IA investigation of the entire property conducted in the fall of 2018 identified two historic domestic archaeological sites, the Frog Site (44CM0137) and Chimney in the Field (44CM0138) on two small ridges in the recently logged portion of the survey area. Thus, Area 1 was thought to have a high probability to contain subsurface deposits dating to the historic period.

Subsurface testing in Area 1 included the excavation of 245 STPs in moderate and high probability areas and the excavation of forty metal detector strikes. Subsurface testing refined the locations of two previously recorded archaeological sites and identified one isolated find.

The typical profile encountered in Area 1 was deflated and included a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil, as recorded in STP 81; summarized below:

Area 1, STP 81

Ap: 0-7 inches-10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Sixteen of shovel tests excavated north and west of the Frog Site produced artifacts that were contemporaneous and functionally related to those identified at the site during the Phase IA investigation and the boundary of site 44CM0137 was expanded accordingly. One additional positive STP (STP 81), located on a spur 250 feet northwest of the other pits, produced a chain fragment and was classified as an isolated find. No prehistoric artifacts were identified during Phase IB testing in Area 1.

Shovel testing of the Chimney in the Field site produced no evidence of the historic occupation, evidenced by the extant, partially-standing stone chimney. Consequently, this area was also surveyed with a metal detector. Metal detection identified two high-density concentrations in the central portion of the site. Outside of the concentrations, forty additional strikes were mapped and excavated.

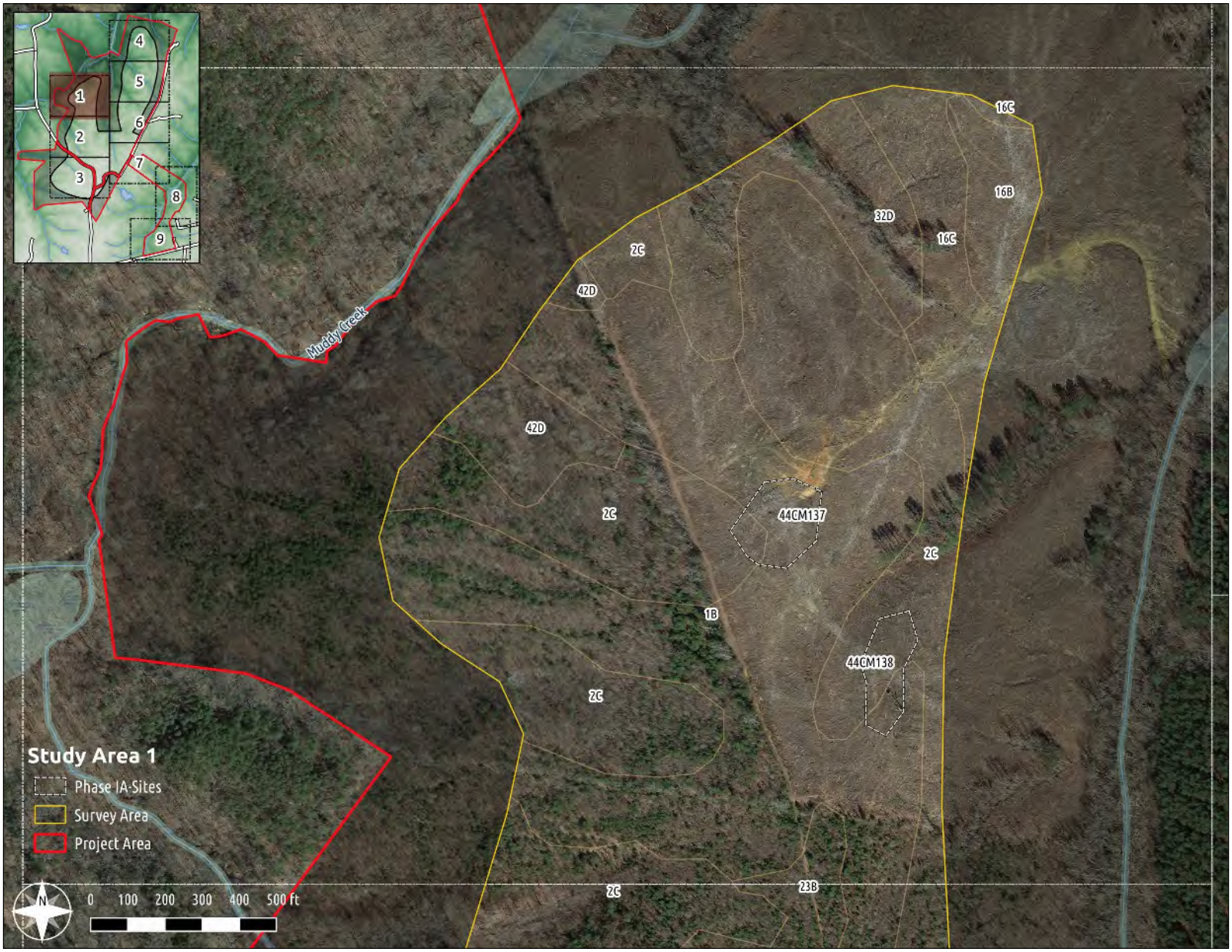

Figure 19: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 1 with Soils Overlay and Phase IA Site Boundaries.

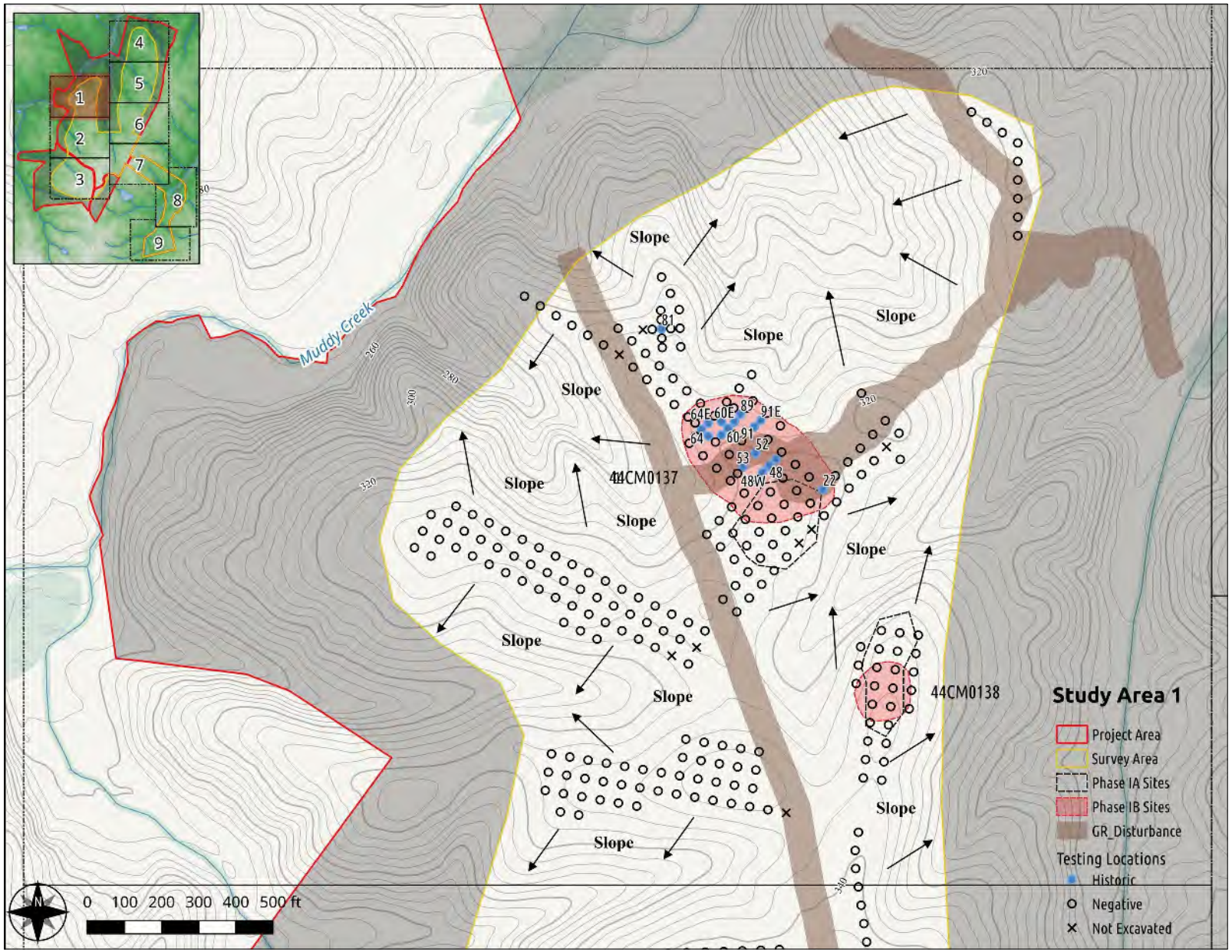

Figure 20: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations, existing disturbances (brown), and original (black) and revised (red) site boundaries in Area 1.

Figure 21: Staging Area and Brush Pile in Area 1.

Frog Site (44CM0137)

The Frog Site is located in the central portion of Area 1 and corresponds to the location of a historic structure visible in historic aerial photographs dating back to 1947. Visual inspection of the area during the shovel testing investigation identified numerous artifacts indicative of a domestic occupation, including a flat iron, ceramic sherds, glass bottle fragments, window glass, and numerous shoe soles. A small scatter of brick was also observed in the vicinity of STP 52.

The site is currently accessed by a dirt road that extends approximately 1 mile to Miller Lane. This road and a large clearing around the structure is visible in the 1958 black and white aerial image of the site and surrounding area (Figure 22).

As originally defined, the site location corresponded to a heavily disturbed staging area, and was thought to have a low potential to contain intact subsurface deposits (Figure 23). However, the STP survey demonstrated that the site extends further to the north and west, into an area that, while impacted by previous timbering activities, retains a greater degree of stratigraphic integrity (Figure 24). Based on historic map projection, surface evidence of cultural activity, and sixteen positive STPs, site 44CM0137 measures approximately 400 by 250 feet, or 2.24 acres (see Figure 22).

Soil profiles in the former staging area southeast of STP 48 were completely deflated (Figure 21). When comparing the color of surface soils in this location to the typical soil profiles for Appling Series Soils, it appears all soils above the Bt horizon, typically found 12 inches below ground surface, have been displaced. Visual inspection of the area north and west of the staging area found this portion of the site to be less disturbed. During the STP survey, excavators typically encountered a soil profile consistent with other parts of Area 1, comprised of a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil (B horizon), as exemplified by the profile of STP 64, summarized below and illustrated in Figure 25:

Area 1, STP 64

Ap: 0-5 inches-10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 5-9 inches-10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

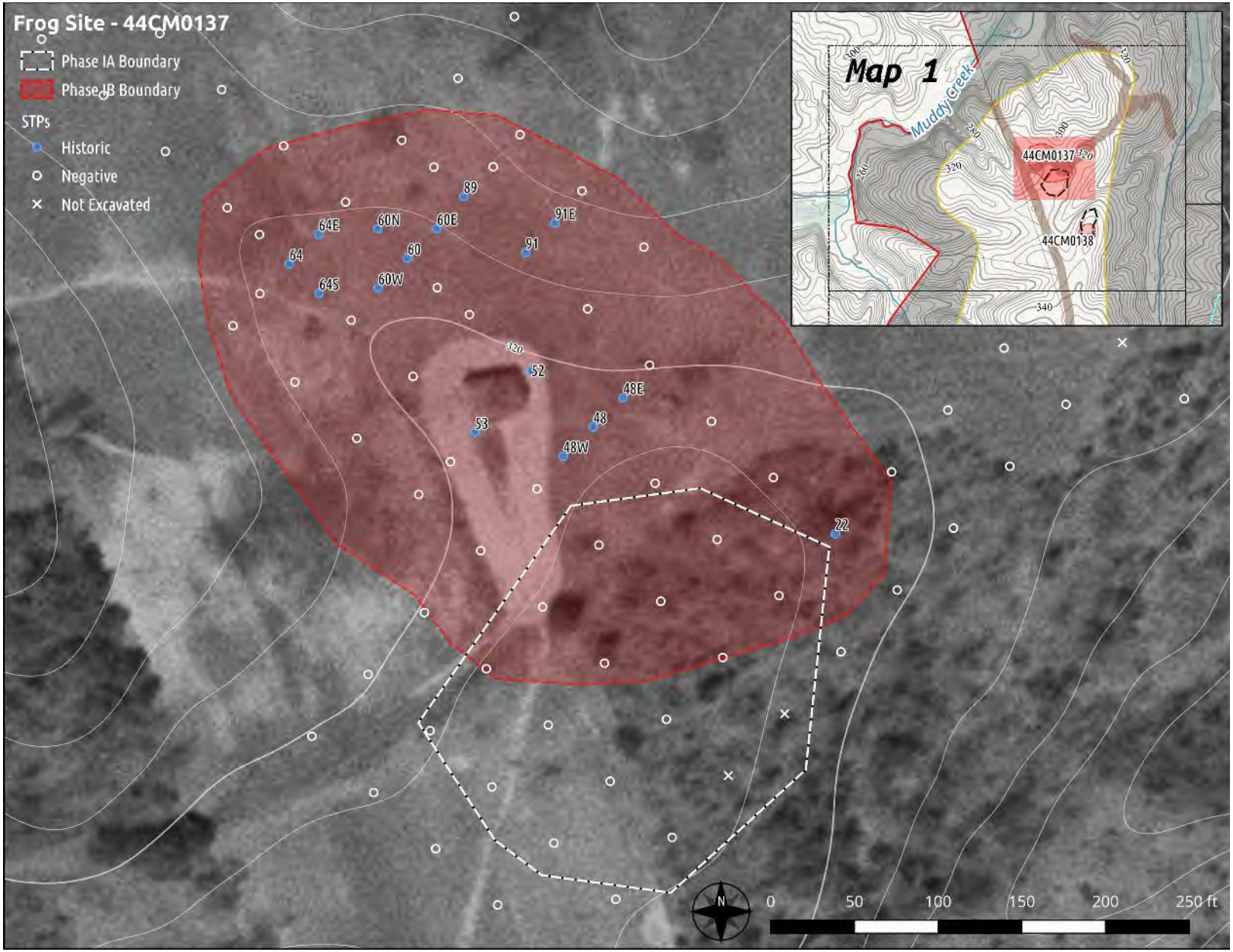

Figure 22: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA Boundary (black) and Phase IB Boundary (red) for Site 44CM0137 Overlain on 1958 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

Figure 23: Heavily disturbed, southeastern portion of site 44CM0137 .

Figure 24: Northwestern (less disturbed) Portion of Site 44CM0137.

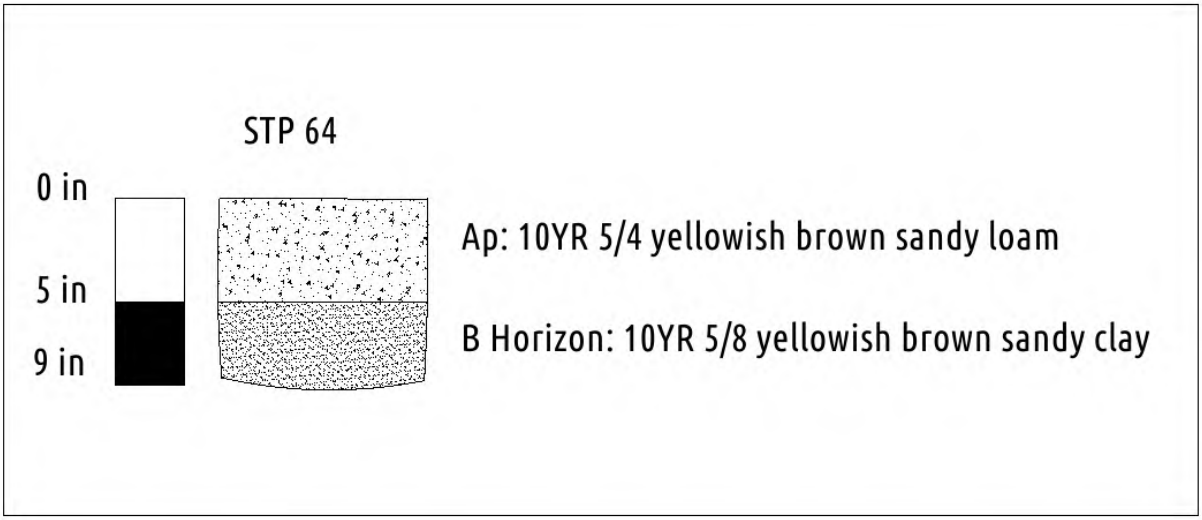

Figure 25: Typical Soil Profile at the Frog Site (44CM0137).

Thirty-seven artifacts were recovered from sixteen positive STPs during the Phase IB survey of site 44CM0137. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included whiteware (1820-present), pearlware (1779-1830), lime soda windowpane fragments (1864-present) and bottle/jar fragments produced with an Automatic Bottle Machine (1912-present). Although the quantity of artifacts recovered from the site is small, it suggests that site 44CM0137 includes the remains of a late 19th/early 20th century dwelling. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 3 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from the Frog Site (44CM0137)

Ceramics	*Plow zone (Ap)*
pearlware (1779-1830)	1
whiteware (1820-present)	3
hard paste porcelain	1
Glass	
bottle/jar	3
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)	17
white milk glass lid liner	2
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)	3
unidentified	1
Metal	
unidentified nails/fragments	2
unidentified ferrous metal	2
Miscellaneous	
coal	2

Chimney in the Field Site (44CM0138)

The Chimney in the Field Site occupies a narrow ridge in the southeastern quadrant of Area 1 (see Figure 18). Unlike, the Frog site, no structure is visible in historic aerial imagery and nothing is noted in this location on historic maps of the surrounding area. However, the site is represented by a partially collapsed fieldstone, mud-mortared chimney (Figure 26). Closer inspection of the area revealed a discreet surface scatter of melted glass in the immediate vicinity of the chimney. A large dead tree located approximately 50 feet east of the chimney may mark the limits of what was once the domestic area, or yard (see Figure 26). This site was likely accessed by the same road that connected the Frog Site to Miller Lane.

Figure 26: "Chimney in the Field" and core area of site 44CM0138 (between dead tree and chimney).

The original site boundaries were defined by the landform and extended approximately 350 feet north to south by 100 feet east to west. Given a general lack of observable artifacts, it was interpreted as the possible remains of a former slave or tenant quarters. During the STP survey, twenty STPs were excavated within and around the site boundary (Figure 27). Although soil profiles within the site boundary retain a high degree of stratigraphic integrity, none produced evidence of historic activity. The typical soil profile included a fill (Fill 1) above an E horizon; underlain by sterile subsoil. The profile of STP 114, located in the center of the site, is summarized and illustrated in Figure 28 and exemplifies the typical soil profile at 44CM0138.

Area 1, STP 114

Fill 1: 0-7 inches-10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam

E horizon: 7-11 inches-10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam

B horizon: 11-14 inches-7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow sandy clay loam

Following the STP survey, a metal detector survey was undertaken in an effort to provide evidence of site activities and an interpretation of site function. The metal detector survey area extended approximately 125 feet north to south by 100 feet east to west and identified a general scatter of metal objects across most of the survey area, with two dense concentrations in the central portion of the site. The larger concentration surrounded the chimney and likely represents the location of the former structure (see Figure 27). The revised site boundary for the Chimney in the Field site measures approximately 150 feet north to south by 125 east to west and includes 0.44 acres.

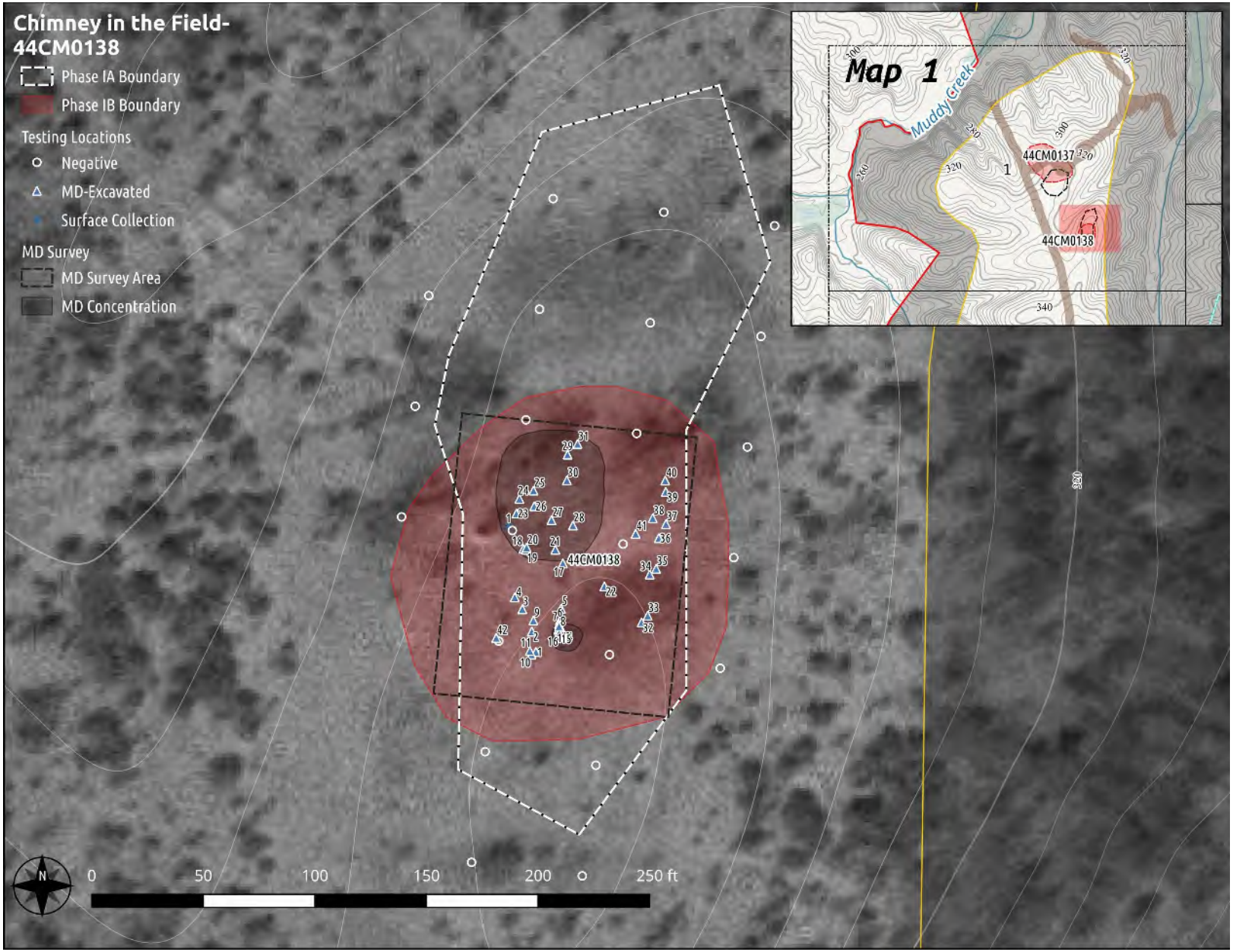

Figure 27: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA Boundary (white) and Phase IB Boundary (red) for Site 44CM0138 Overlain on 1958 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

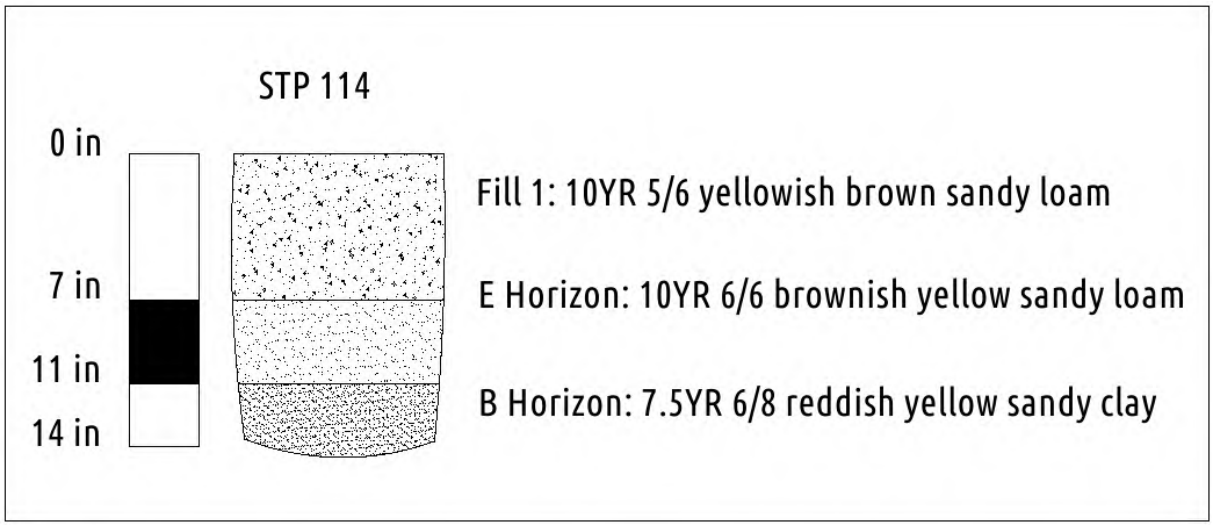

Figure 28: Typical Soil Profile at the Chimney in the Field Site (44CM0138).

A total of 173 artifacts were recovered from 42 metal detector strikes and one surface collection location during the metal detector survey. Surface finds included nine glass fragments recovered from exposed soil adjacent to the chimney. Four of the glass fragments were melted and unidentifiable. All artifacts encountered during the excavation of metal detector strikes were retained. Finds recovered during the metal detector survey included historic ceramics, glass, metal and bone. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included whiteware (1820-present), pearlware (1779-1830), lime soda windowpane fragments (1864-present), bottle/jar fragments produced with an Automatic Bottle Machine (1912-present), one duraglas fragment (post-1940), and cut (post 1805) and wire (1890s-present) nails. The assemblage recovered from site 44CM0138 suggests it includes the remains of a late 19th/early 20th century dwelling. The presence of considerable quantities of glass, and melted glass in what is suspected to be the former structure location may indicate that the structure burned, possibly in the first half of the twentieth century. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 4 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from the Chimney in the Field Site (44CM0138)

Ceramics	*Ap*	*Fill 1*
pearlware (1779-1830)	1	
whiteware (1820-present)		2
hard paste porcelain		1
Glass		
bottle/jar	1	
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)		6
bottle, duraglas (post-1940)		1
canister		1
tableware		2
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)	4	8
unidentified, burned	4	19

Metal		
cut nail(s) (1805-present)		8
wire nail(s)/fragments (1890s-present)	2	70
wire roofing nail(s) (1901-present)		2
unidentified nails/fragments		2
barbed wire		7
wire		1
staples		2
steamer trunk corner guards		3
spoon/fragments		1
strap hinge	1	
enamelware pot lid	1	
hinge		1
door lock case		1
boot spur		1
eye bolt		1
safety pin		1
cast iron	1	4
unidentified ferrous metal		4
unidentified non-ferrous metal		3
Miscellaneous		
shoe sole		1
bone	1	1
unidentified		2

Area 2

Area 2 encompasses approximately 100 acres of the central portion of the western landfill cell. The southern half of the area is covered with mature, planted pine forest with a sparse understory. Recent aerial imagery indicates the northern portion of Area 2 was harvested in 2009 and at the time of this investigation was covered in secondary deciduous/coniferous forest. Area 2 is bisected by the historic road that connects the Frog Site and Chimney in the Field (Area 1) to Miller Lane and although the existing roadway appears to roughly follow the road alignment in historic aerial photos, push piles located on both sides of the road suggest that it has been altered with heavy machinery, likely to improve access for logging equipment (Figure 29).

Appling (1B), Cecil (6B), and Helena (21B) sandy loams, and Mattaponi-Appling complex (23B) are found along the crest of the ridge that runs through the central portion of the survey area and the crests of the finger ridges and spurs found along its eastern and western limits. Appling-Helena complex (2C) and Pacolet-Wateree complex (30D) are found on the slopes

Figure 29: Mature Coniferous Forest (top), Secondary Deciduous/Coniferous Forest (bottom left), and Modified Roadway (bottom right) in Area 2.

leading down to the unnamed tributaries to Muddy Creek, located on the eastern and western flanks of the ridge (Figure 30). All soils are typical of gently sloping summits/shoulders and moderate side slopes in the southern Piedmont (Reber et al. 2007).

Elevations within Area 2 range from 260 to 340 feet a.m.s.l. with the highest elevations concentrated in the central portion of the area along the crest of the broad upland ridge that extends into Area 2 (Figure 31). Drainage is through a series of draws along the perimeter of the ridge which flow into unnamed tributaries to Muddy Creek.

One archaeological site (Jesse Parker Site - 44CM0141) was previously identified along the western boundary of Area 2 during the Phase IA investigation. Site 44CM0141 was originally identified on the basis of the above-ground remnants of two collapsed structures and the foundation piers of a third structure. Subsurface testing was completed to provide a more accurate understanding of site limits.

Figure 30: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 2 with Soils Overlay and Phase IA Site Boundaries.

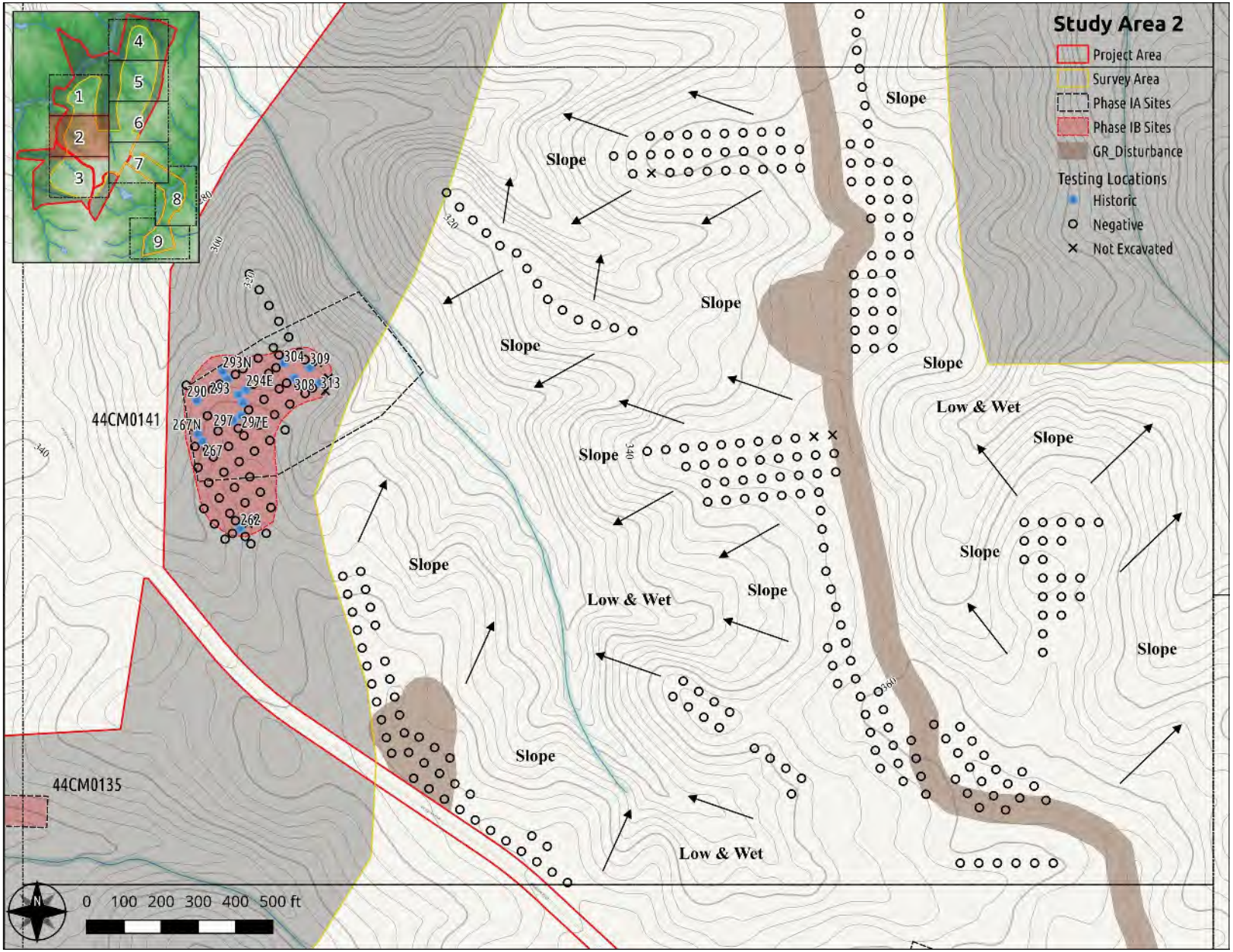

Figure 31: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations, existing disturbances (brown), and original (black) and revised (red) site boundaries in Area 1.

Analysis of site locations in the project vicinity suggests ridge tops and other level terrain within Area 2 has a moderate probability to contain prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits. Subsurface testing in Area 2 included the excavation of 244 STPs (see Figure 31). Subsurface testing produced no evidence of cultural activity in Area 2. The typical profile encountered was deflated and included a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil, as recorded in STP 57; summarized below:

Area 2, STP 57

Ap: 0-7 inches-7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-2.5YR 5/8 red clay

Jesse Parker Site (44CM0141)

The Jesse Parker Site is located approximately two hundred feet east of Pinegrove Road and includes the remains of a collapsed dwelling and associated outbuildings. The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County is the earliest to depict a structure in this location. At that time, the farmstead was owned by Jesse Parker. A dwelling and outbuildings are visible in the site location in both the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs, but the structure is identified as uninhabited in the 1969 Whiteville USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle. As defined during the Phase IA investigation, the site boundary included 4.42 acres and extended into the western waste disposal area. Following the Phase IB investigation, the site boundary was revised to include positive STPs and identified structural remains. The refined boundary includes 2.87 acres (Figure 32).

Visual inspection of the mapped site location revealed the collapsed remains of a frame dwelling (Structure 1), collapsed outbuilding (Structure 2), and the foundation and possible chimney base of a third structure (Structure 3). The dwelling was clad in asphalt building siding with a faux wood shingle texture. This structure appears to have had a standing seam metal roof, stone chimney, and was supported by stone piers and hand hewn sills (Figure 33). Three large white oak trees mark what was once the front yard. A second collapsed structure was identified on the crest of a ridge approximately 300 feet south of the dwelling (Figure 34). This frame structure was set upon a continuous stone foundation and covered with a standing seam metal roof. No evidence of a chimney or windows were observed in association with this structure. The suspected remains of a third structure were identified in dense brush approximately 250 northeast of the dwelling. This structure location was indicated by what appears to be a continuous stone foundation approximately twelve feet by sixteen feet with a possible chimney base.

During the STP survey, seventy five STPs were excavated at site 44CM0141. Fifteen STPs uncovered evidence of cultural activity. The typical soil profile encountered within the site was comprised of a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil as exemplified in the profile of STP 294S, described below and illustrated in Figure 35.

Area 2, STP 294S

Ap: 0-7 inches-7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-2.5YR 5/8 red clay

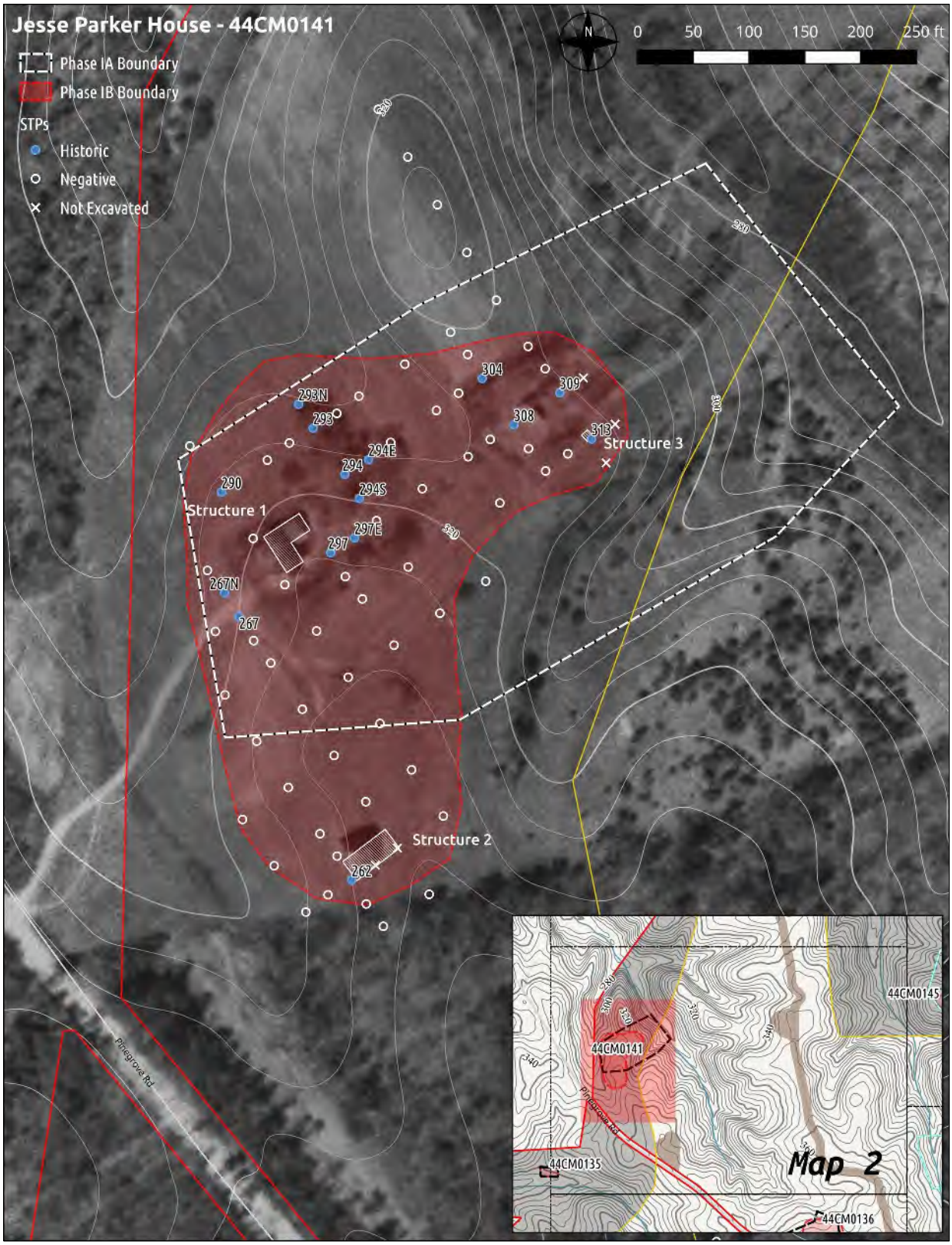

Figure 32: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA boundary (white), Phase IB Boundary (red), and Structural Remains (white) at Site 44CM0141 Overlain on 1958 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

Figure 33: Stone Foundation, Hand-Hewn Sill, and Asphalt Shingle Siding of the Collapsed Dwelling (Structure 1).

Figure 34: Structural Remains of the Collapsed Outbuilding (Structure 2).

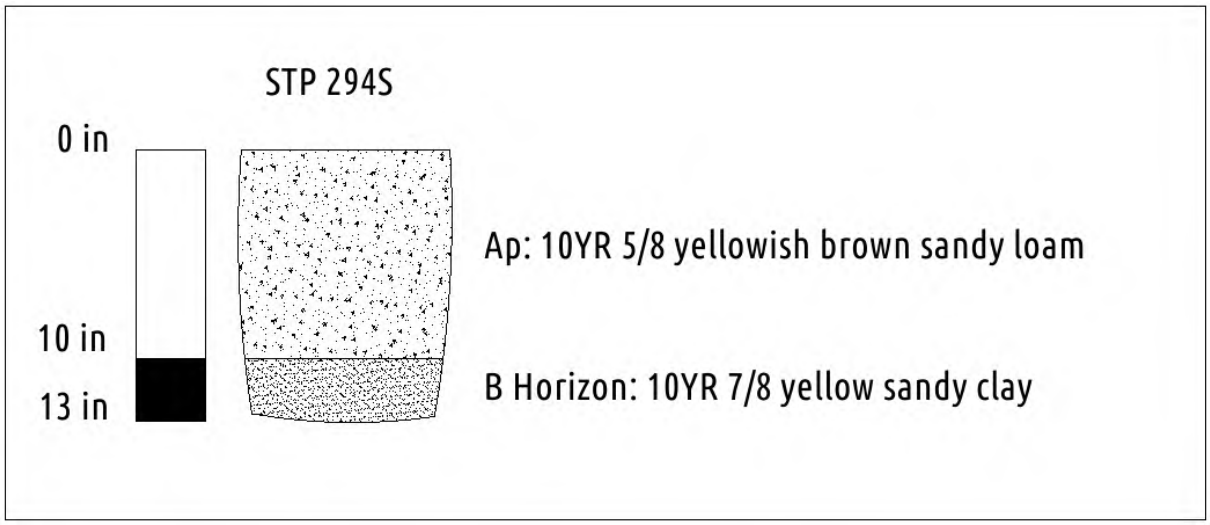

Figure 35: Typical soil profile at the Jesse Parker Farmstead Site (44CM0141).

Finds were concentrated in the locations of the three structures identified during the visual inspection of the site. Ten pits excavated in the vicinity of the dwelling (Structure 1) contained a variety of domestic artifacts suggesting an occupation that extends from the early to mid 19th through the mid 20th century. One positive STP (STP 262) excavated near the southwestern corner of Structure 2 produced an iron spike, 2 wire nails/fragments, and an iron strap. Given the lack of domestic artifacts and its distance from the dwelling, Structure 2 is interpreted as a barn. Four pits in the vicinity of Structure 3 produced artifacts. Finds in this portion of the site included concrete fragments, unidentified nails and glass fragments, and a wagon endgate rod. While the artifacts collected suggest agricultural activities, the foundation and possible chimney base observed in this location during the visual inspection may indicate the presence of a tenant farmer or slave quarters. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 5 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from the Jesse Parker Farmstead (44CM0141)

Ceramics	***Ap***
pearlware (1779-1830)	1
Glass	
bottle/jar	2
bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)	3
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)	12
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)	24
unidentified glass	7
Metal	
wire nail(s) (1890s-present)	6
spike	1
unidentified nails/fragments	10

endgate rod	1
unidentified ferrous metal	15
unidentified non-ferrous metal	2
Miscellaneous	
concrete	4

Area 3

Bisected by Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane, Area 3 was the largest of the study areas. It includes approximately 127 acres of planted pine and mixed deciduous forest, covering the southern third of the western landfill cell (Figures 36 and 37). Soils within the area were comprised of Appling fine sandy loam (1B), Appling-Helena complex (2C), Cecil sandy loam (6B), and Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32C). Appling was the dominant soil type in Area 3 and were primarily encountered in the areas with the highest potential for archaeological deposits. Appling-Helena complex and Poindexter-Wedowee complex were typically encountered on the slopes of drainages (see Figure 37).

Elevations within Area 3 range from 380 feet a.m.s.l. near the intersection of Pinegrove Road and Miller Lane along the southern boundary of Area 3, to 220 feet a.m.s.l. in the drainage that passes through the northwestern boundary of the study area (Figure 38).

Figure 36: Mixed Deciduous (left) and Planted Pine (right) Forest Surrounding a Former Staging Area (center) in Area 3.

Figure 37: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 3 with Soils Overlay and Phase IA Site Boundaries.

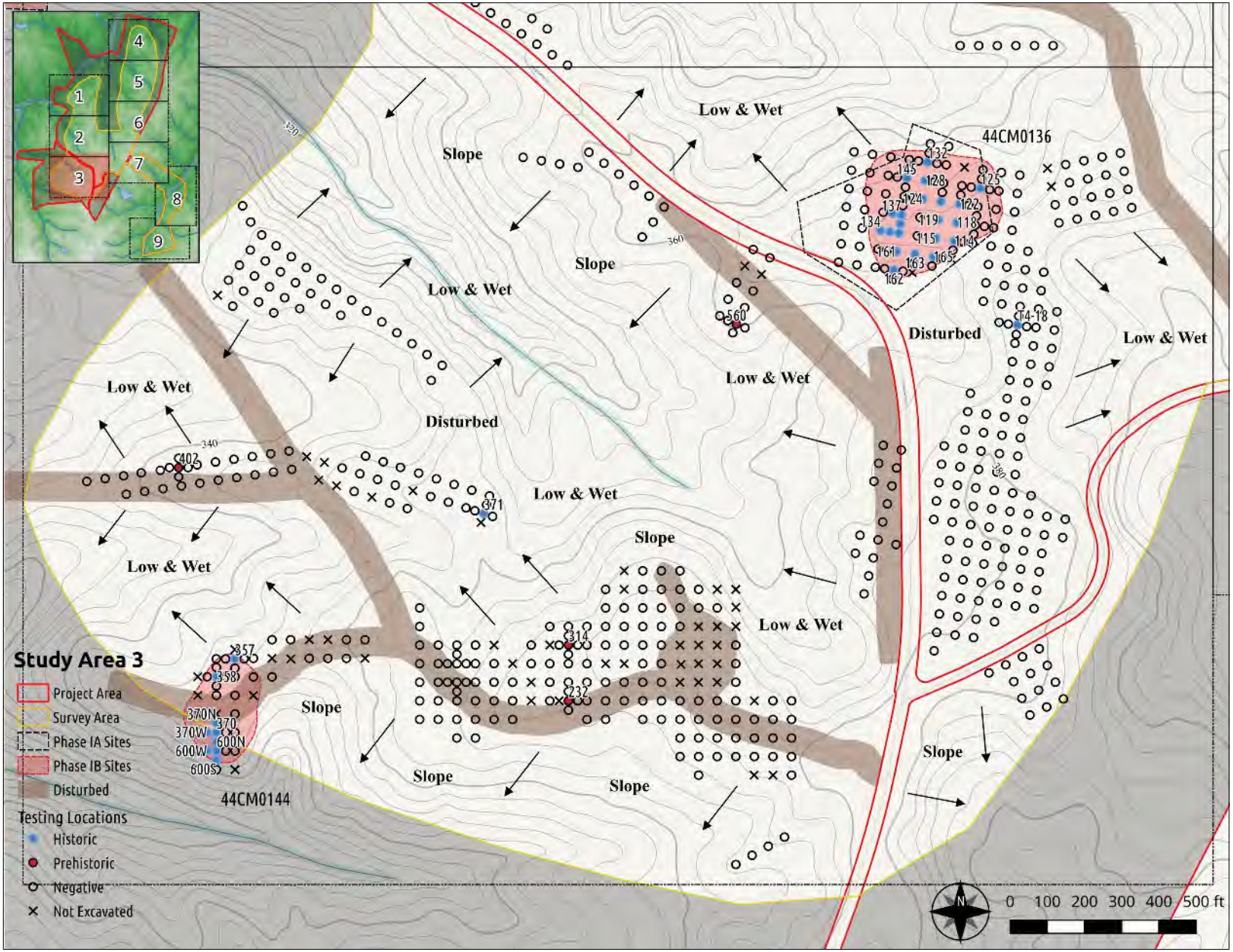

Figure 38: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations, existing disturbances (brown), and original (black) and revised (red) site boundaries in Area 3.

The portion of Area 3 located southwest of Pinegrove Road is drained by two unnamed tributaries to Muddy Creek, west of the project boundary. East of Pinegrove Road, drainage is to the north, through an intermittent tributary to Muddy Creek, and south, to Maple Swamp Creek.

At the time of this investigation, the majority of Area 3 was covered with mature, planted pine forest, with the exception of the southernmost portion of the study area and the area surrounding the Moved House/Jeffrey Site (44CM0136) (see Figure 37). Site 44CM0136 was identified north of a bend in Pinegrove Road and included an "L" shaped, stone lined cellar, a timber-framed outbuilding, a concrete silo base, and what was interpreted as a hog scalding foundation. Road traces, a boxwood row, and shallow ditches were also noted within the site boundary. Structural and household debris was identified within the cellar hole, but very little of the superstructure remained and a local informant indicated that the dwelling was dismantled and moved to England. A date for the deconstruction of the house was not given, but an electrical pole located west of the cellar indicates the structure was electrified and likely occupied into the second half of the twentieth century.

Subsurface testing in Area 3 included the excavation of 535 STPs in moderate and high probability areas. The boundary of site 44CM0136 was refined to reflect the extent of subsurface deposits as well as visible surface features and the locations of historic structures indicated in historic aerial photographs. Additionally, one previously unrecorded historic site was recorded along the southern boundary of the study area. Both sites are described in greater detail later in this report. Other finds included six isolated findspots corresponding to the locations of STP 3-T4-18, STP 3-232, STP 3-314, STP 3-371, STP 3-402, and STP 3-560 (see Figure 38). Finds included 1 lime soda windowpane fragment (STP 3-T4-18), 2 quartz flakes (STPs 3-232 and 314), 1 unidentified nail (STP 3-371), 1 Stanley projectile point fragment (STP 3-402), and 1 quartzite scraper (STP 3-560).

As mentioned previously, soil types were consistent across most of the testable areas in Area 3 (Appling fine sandy loam) and the soil profiles throughout the area were also relatively consistent. The typical profile encountered in Area 3 included a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil (B horizon). Hues of the plow zone ranged from, 7.5YR to 10YR with values of 4 or 5 and chroma ranging between 4 and 8. The profile of STP 560, summarized below, was typical of those encountered throughout the study area.

Area 3, STP 560

Ap: 0-7 inches-10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam

Jeffrey Site (44CM0136)

Visual inspection of the mapped location of site 44CM0136 found no change from the site description provided in the Phase IA report. The site is accessed by a gravel drive leading from a bend in Pinegrove Road. A telephone pole and "L-shpaed" cellar hole (Figure 39) mark the former location of the dwelling. Surrounding the former dwelling location is overgrown pasture with thickets of Ailanthus, Walnut trees, and daffodils scattered throughout (Figure 40). Throughout the area, stone piers, piles of stone, a circular concrete foundation, and rotting structural timbers appear to mark the locations of former outbuildings. Notably, for a site that was occupied for at least one hundred years, it appeared remarkably devoid of trashpiles or surface scatters of household debris, or any evidence of the 2-story structure that once stood on the site. The exceptions being a few items that have been dumped in the cellar hole.

Figure 39: Cellar Hole at the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136).

Figure 40: Stone Pile with daffodils at the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136).

Figure 41: Possible Reconstruction of the Jeffrey House.

Conversations with a machine operator working on the property provided some clarity concerning the current location of the house that once stood on the property. According to the contractor, a long-time resident of Powhatan County, and former owner of other portions of the Green Ridge property, the house was occupied until 1975, when it was dismantled and reassembled on a new site on the west side of Ballsville Road in Powhatan County, approximately four miles east of its former location (Figure 41). This information has not been confirmed, but the informant knew the contractor who had moved and reassembled the structure, by name, but mentioned that he has since retired and moved away from the area. The new structure location sits about three hundred yards west of Ballsville Road, behind a locked gate and the current property owner was not available at the time of this investigation to confirm the information provided by the informant.

The new structure location is recorded as (DHR#072-0101). Site files housed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources describe a house, known as Edgemont/McLaurine House/Mosby Birthplace, that was constructed between 1764 and 1794, dismantled in 1979 and relocated to the current location in 1980. Although records describe the original house location on Rt. 60, deed research indicates that Martha McLaurine and her husband John Jeffries purchased the Jeffries Site from her siblings, including Virginia McLaurine and A. D. Mosby (the parents of John Singleton Mosby) in 1856. Thus, it is possible that the Jeffries Site is the former location of the McLaurine house and birthplace of John Mosby, who was born in 1833.

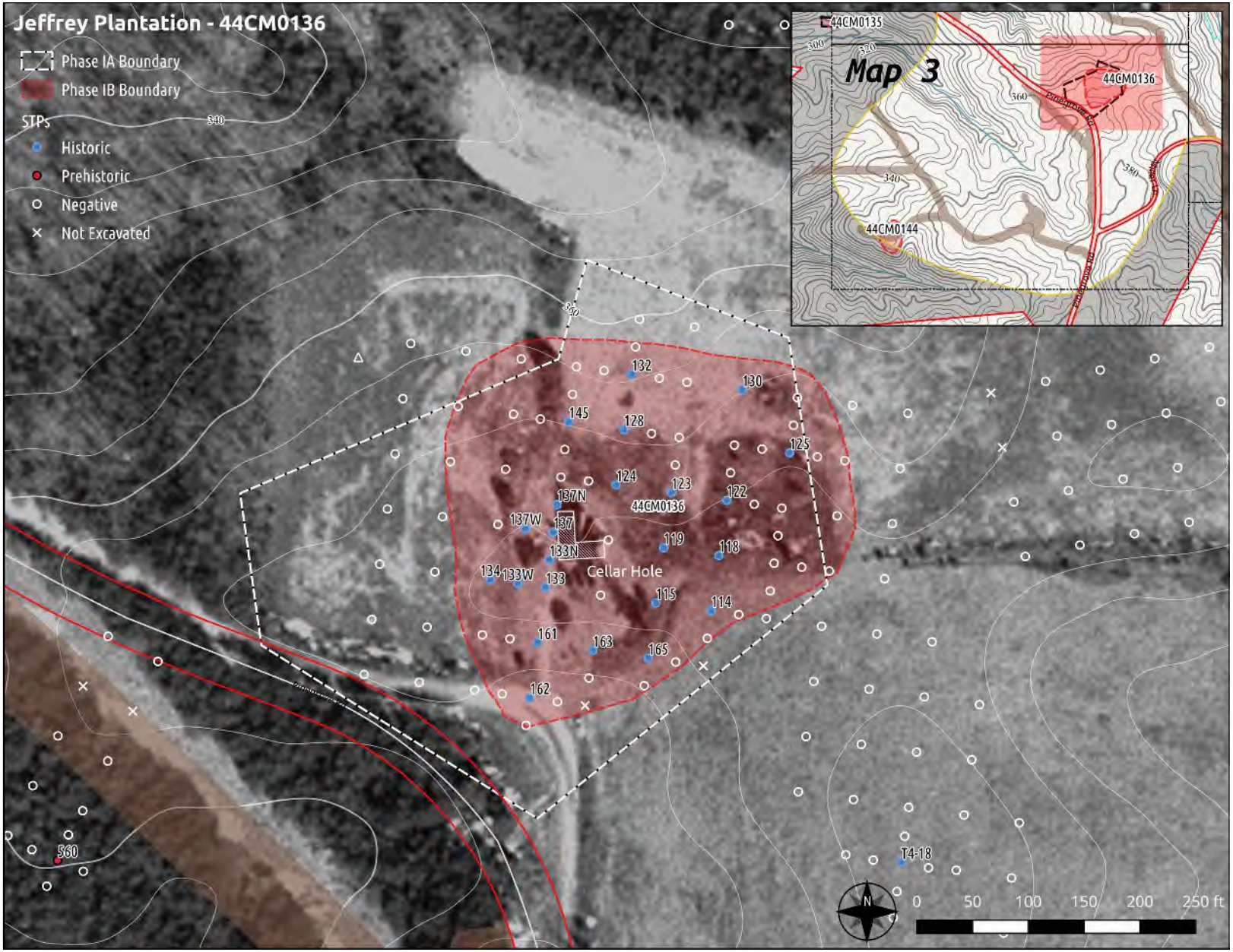

Figure 42: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA Boundary (white) and Phase IB Boundary (red) for Site 44CM0136 Overlain on 1958 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

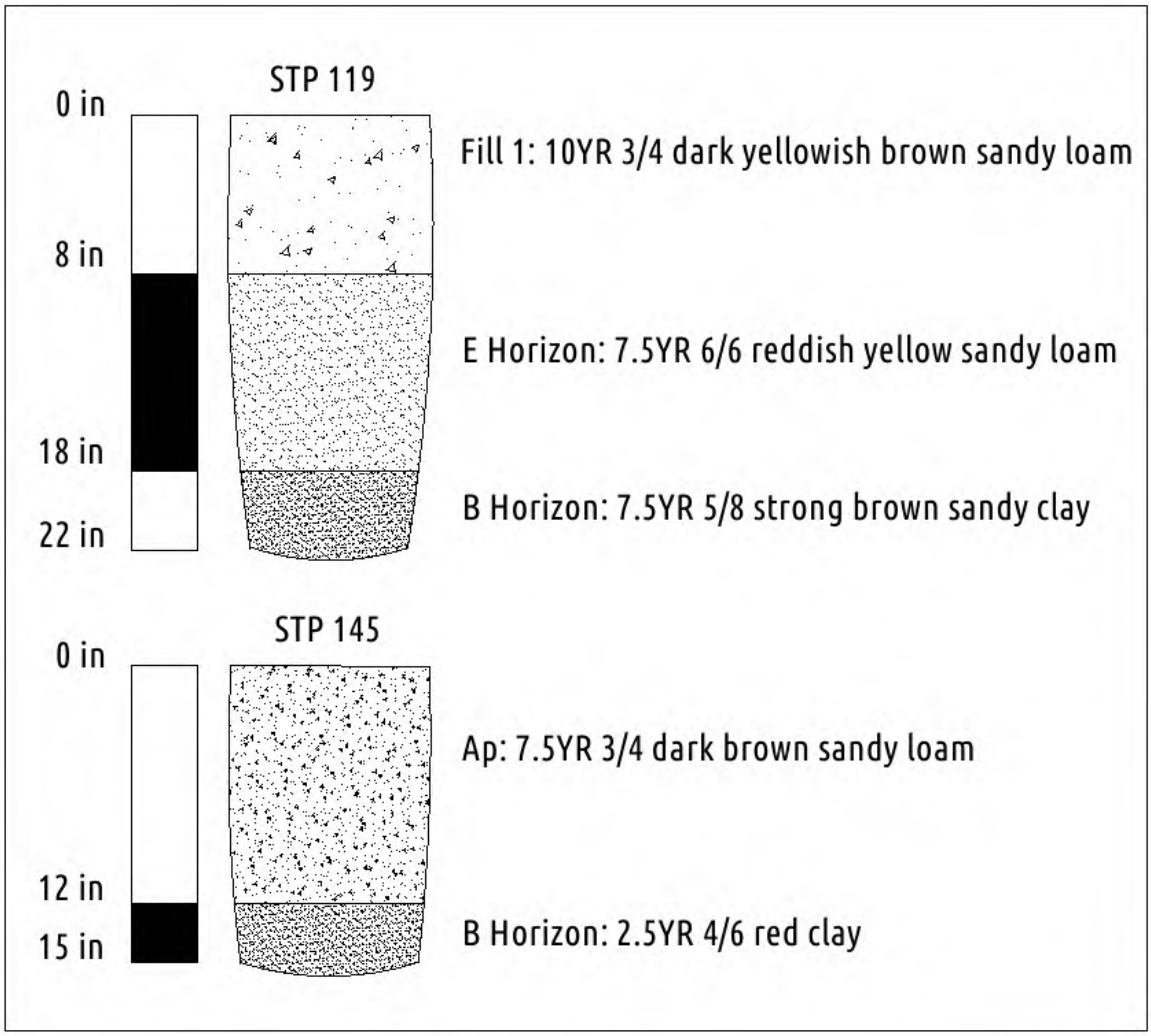

Figure 43: Typical Soil Profiles at the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136).

A total of 86 STPs were excavated within and immediately adjacent to the Phase IA boundary of site 44CM0136 (Figure 42). Soil profiles in the central portion of the site typically included a Fill layer (Fill 1) likely dating to the site occupation, encountered above an E horizon, which was underlain by sterile subsoil (B horizon). Along the site perimeter, profiles were variable and included a plowzone (Ap), and in some cases a buried plow zone (Apb), above subsoil. The profiles of STP 3-119 and 3-145 were typical of the stratigraphic profiles encountered in the central portion of the site and along the northern site perimeter, respectively (Figure 43). The site boundary was revised to include positive STPs and structural remains and includes approximately 2.23 acres.

One hundred twenty-eight artifacts were recovered from 20 positive STPs during the Phase IB survey of site 44CM0136. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included pearlware (1770-1820), contact mold glass (1810-1880), lime soda windowpane fragments (post 1864), semi-Automatic Bottle Machine glass (post 1905), Automatic Bottle Machine glass (post 1907), and cut (post 1790) and wire (post 1890) nails. The variety of artifacts recovered from the site is typical of rural domestic farmsteads dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 6 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136)

Ceramics	*Ap*	*Apb*	*Fill 1*
pearlware (1779-1830)	2		2
stoneware	1		2
unidentified earthenware			1
Glass	*Ap*	*Apb*	*Fill 1*
bottle/jar			6
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)	1		16
windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)	1	1	31
unidentified		1	3
Metal			
wrought nail(s)	1		
cut nail(s) (1805-present)			4
wire nail(s) (1890s-present)	3		12
wire roofing nail(s) (1901-present)	1		
unidentified nails/fragments	1		8
button			1
chain link			1
unidentified ferrous metal			9
Miscellaneous			
brick			13
bone			7

Rockpile Site (44CM0144)

Site 44CM0144 occupies a narrow ridge along the southern boundary of Area 3 (see Figure 38). The site location was originally flagged as a location of interest during the visual inspection of the area, based on a change in the surrounding vegetation and what appeared to be the remains of two separate structures. An old logging road that extends from Pinegrove Road to a former staging area to the west, bisects the site, and may follow the old roadbed that once provided access to the site. At the time of this investigation, the area surrounding the site was covered with thinned, planted pine forest and in many areas the understory was sparse and allowed for relatively good visibility (Figure 44). During the initial walkover of the property, a small pile of stone was noted along the north side of the logging road and a dense thicket of Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) and small depression filled with stones of a sufficient size to be the remains of a stone chimney were noted on the south side of the road approximately 150 feet southwest of the stone pile.

During the STP survey, approximately twenty STPs were excavated in the area surrounding the two suspected structures. A total of eight artifacts, including whiteware, glass bottle and windowpane fragments, and nails, were recovered from the general area, but testing missed both of the suspected structure locations and provided little information about intra-site activities. The soil profile encountered in the STPs nearest to the structures indicate a high degree of integrity,

Figure 44: Typical Environmental Conditions at Site 44CM0144.

including an intact Fill that dates to the site occupation. Likewise, the presence of surface features, suggests post occupation disturbance has been minimal. The profile of STP 3-370N, located between the two suspected structures was typical of pits excavated in the area. Its profile is summarized below and illustrated in Figure 45.

Area 3, STP 370N

Fill 1: 0-6 inches-10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam

B horizon: 6-9 inches-10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay

At the conclusion of the STP survey the suspected site was cleared of vegetation and the STP grid was expanded onto the side slope of the ridge to provide better coverage of the depression and stones (Figure 46). Later, the entire area between the two suspected structures was metal detected. The metal detector survey area extended approximately 225 feet north to south by 100 feet east to west and identified a general scatter of metal objects across most of the survey area (Figure 47). Five hundred fourteen metal detector strikes were identified and mapped within the survey area and 139 were excavated (Figure 48). The boundaries for site 44CM0144 encompass structural remains, positive STPs, and the extent of the metal detector strikes and include approximately 1.01 acres.

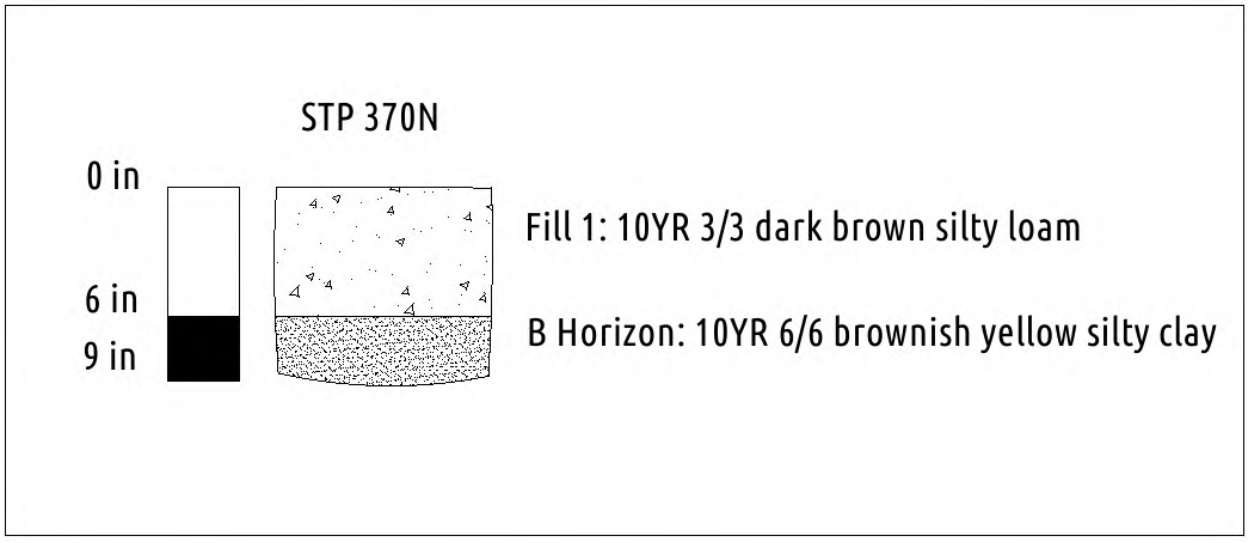

Figure 45: Typical Soil Profile at Site 44CM0144.

Figure 46: Survey Conditions for Metal Detector Survey at 44CM0144.

Figure 47: Metal Detector Strikes at 44CM0144.

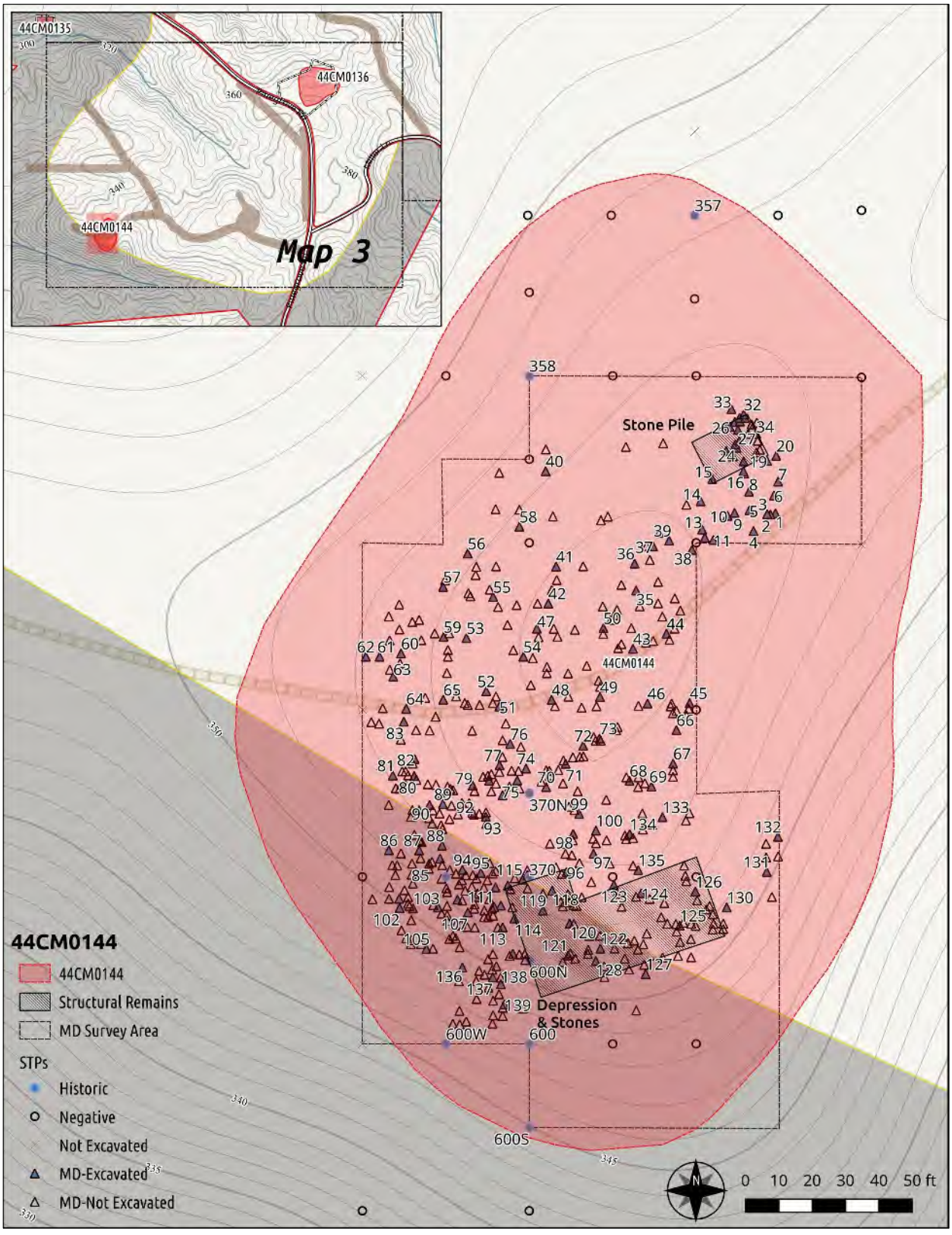

Figure 48: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Site Boundary, Metal Detector Survey Area, and Structural Remains at Site 44CM0144 with One Foot Contours.

A total of 204 artifacts were recovered from site 44CM0144 during the shovel testing and metal detector surveys. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1779-1830), whiteware (1820-present), lime soda windowpane fragments (1864-present), bottle/jar fragments produced with an Automatic Bottle Machine (1912-present), and cut (1805-present) and wire (1890s-present) nails. The assemblage recovered from site 44CM0144 suggests it includes the remains of a dwelling with an occupation possibly spanning the 18th- through the 20th- century. The artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 7 and described in detail in Appendix 3.

Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Rockpile Site (44CM0144)

Ceramics	***Ap***	***Fill 1***
creamware (1762-1820)		1
pearlware (1779-1830)		1
stoneware	3	
whiteware (1820-present)		1
Glass		
bottle/jar	2	1
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	1	
bottle/jar, (ABM) (1912-present)	5	
windowpane, lime soda	4	2
Metal		
wrought nail(s)	1	
cut nail(s) (1805-present)	2	
wire nail(s) (1890s-present)	63	6
spike	2	
unidentified nails/fragments	7	1
wire	2	
steamer trunk corner guards		2
ax head	2	
bolt	1	
boot spur	1	
brass shotgun shell base		1
cultivator shank	3	
door/gate latch	1	
ferrous metal hoop	3	
ferrous metal strap	4	1
flatiron	1	
hinge	8	
horseshoe	9	
pliers	1	
plowshare	3	
scissors	1	

stirrup	1	
wing nut	1	
cast iron	19	
sheet metal	4	
unidentified ferrous metal	23	5
unidentified non-ferrous metal	5	
Miscellaneous		
brick	2	

Area 4

Area 4 encompasses approximately 56 acres of planted pine and mixed deciduous forest in the northernmost portion of the eastern landfill cell (Figure 49). Elevations in the study area range from 335 feet a.m.s.l. along the southeastern boundary to 255 feet a.m.s.l. in the wetlands near its southwestern edge (Figure 50). Similar to other study areas, the highest elevations are concentrated in the central portion of Area 4, along the crest of a broad upland ridge. These areas were covered in planted pine forest at the time of this survey, with mixed deciduous forest found in the lower elevations of the draws and drainages along the perimeter of the ridge. Enon-Helena complex (16B), Cecil sand loam (6B), Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32B), and Helena sandy loam (21B) make up the soils along the ridge crest and have the greatest potential for archaeological sites.

One archaeological site was identified in the vicinity of Area 4 during the Phase IA investigation. The Amoynett House (44CM0140) is indicated on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County. However, it is not visible on the 1947 or 1958 aerial photos of the project vicinity and it is not noted on the 1969 Trenholm USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle. A two-story stone/brick chimney and a few stone foundation piers is all that remains of the former dwelling. This site is located in the preservation buffer and was not investigated during the Phase IB survey.

During the Phase IB investigation, 287 STPs were excavated in Area 4. The typical soil profile was consistent with other portions of the project area and included a plow zone (Ap) above sterile subsoil as represented by the profile of STP 127, summarized below.

Area 4, STP 127

Ap: 0-7 inches-10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

B horizon: 7-10 inches-10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Four isolated finds were recovered from Area 4 during the STP investigation. STPs 4-130 and 4-208 each contained a single sherd of refined white earthenware. A quartz Clarksville projectile point (Late Woodland, 1000-1600AD) was found in STP 4-127; and a quartz Rossville projectile point (Early Woodland, 600BC to 700AD) was recovered from STP 4-21.

Figure 49: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 4 with Soils Overlay and Phase IA Site Boundaries.

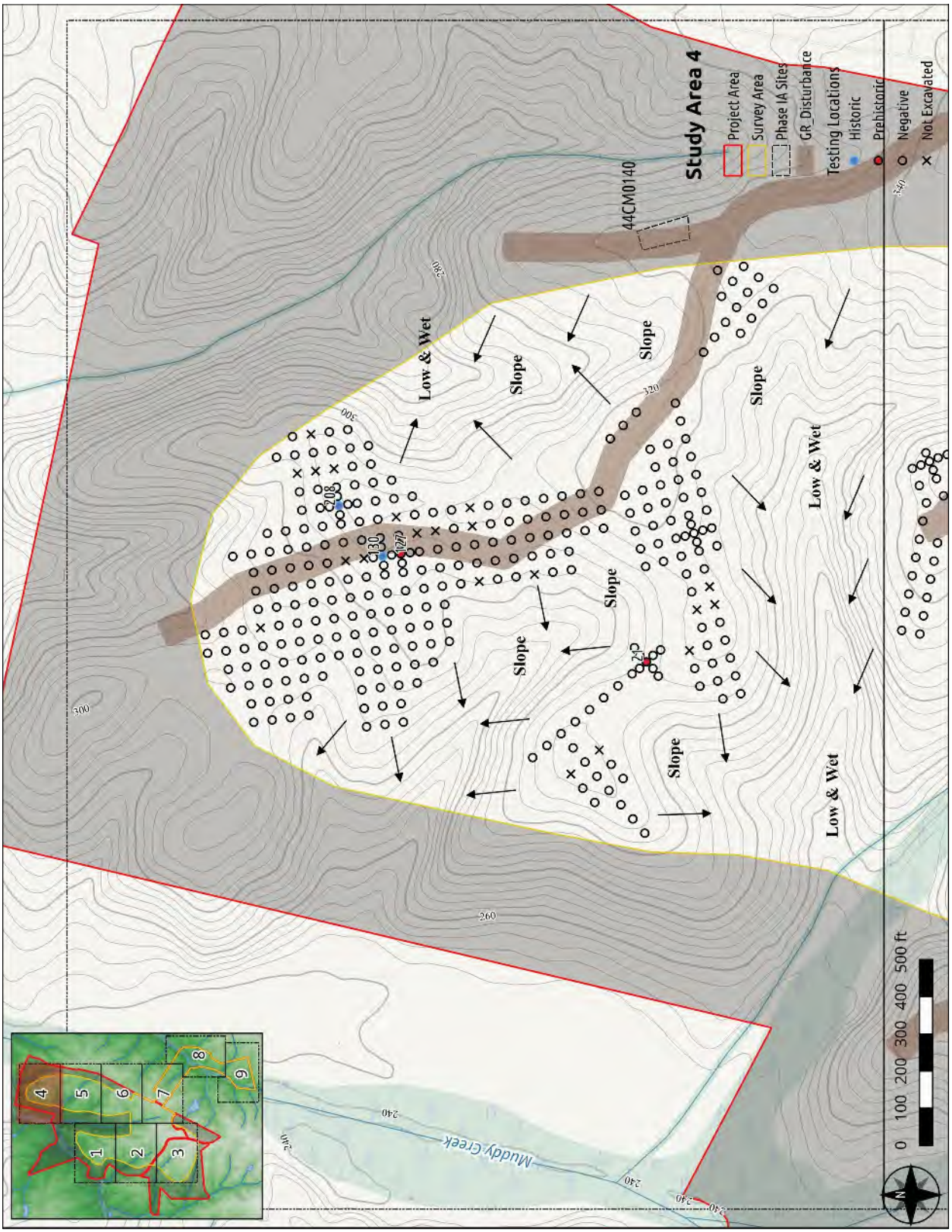

Figure 50: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations and existing disturbances (brown) in Area 4.

Area 5

Study Area 5 includes two ridges that enter the project area along the eastern property boundary and extend in the northwesterly direction, terminating at a drainage northwest of the study area. It encompasses the central portion of the eastern landfill cell and includes approximately 91 acres of planted pine forest. Formerly managed by a timber company, bulldozer roads provide access to all upland portions of Area 5 which appear to have been repeatedly harvested (Figure 51). Thin strips of deciduous forest have been preserved and define drainages in the most recent aerial imagery (Figure 52). Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32D) and Helena sandy loam (21C) are found along the side slopes of the ridges and Enon Helena complex (16B) and Helena sandy loam (21B) were found in the highest elevations with the lowest relief.

Elevations in Area 5 ranged between 345 feet and 255 feet a.m.s.l. (Figure 53). One hundred sixty two STPs were excavated in this study area during the Phase IB investigation. Soil profiles were consistent with other portions of the property and consisted of a plow zone averaging six inches in depth above sterile subsoil. Finds included 1 cut nail fragment (STP 5-167) and 1 ABM glass bottle fragment (STP 5-97).

Figure 51: Bulldozed Logging Road in Area 5.

Figure 52: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 5 with Soils Overlay.

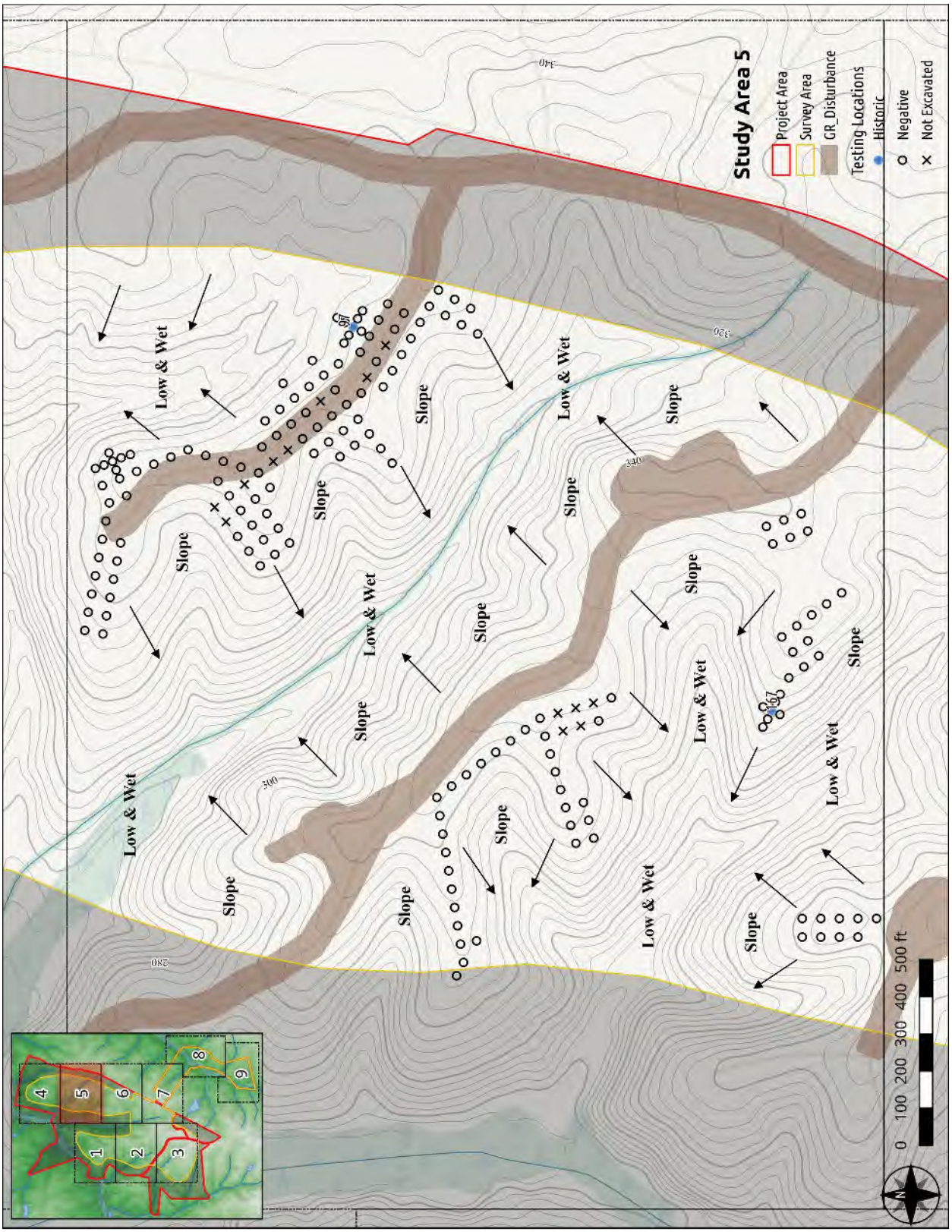

Figure 53: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations in Area 5.

Area 6

Area 6 covers the southern third of the eastern landfill cell and northern portion of the common area between the two cells. The study area includes approximately 66 acres, primarily covered in planted pine forest. It is bisected by an existing dirt roadway most recently used for timber harvesting. The timber plantation covering Area 6 and the heavily disturbed, former timber staging areas near Miller Lane and along the northern boundary of Area 6 are visible in the most recent aerial imagery (Figure 54). Cecil sandy loam (6B) is found on most of the ridges within the study area. Most of the slopes in the area are made of up of Cecil sandy clay loam (7C).

Elevations within Area 6 range from 360 feet a.m.s.l. along Miller Lane to 295 feet a.m.s.l. in a drainage along its northern boundary (Figure 55). Level terrain was confined to a narrow ridge in the northern half of the study area and the terminus of a southeast/northwest trending ridge along the southern boundary. Drainage is from southeast to northwest through intermittent drainages that flow into an unnamed tributary to Muddy Creek, located in the central portion of the Green Ridge property. Modern ground disturbances were extensive and much of the testable area along the northern ridge has been compromised by the construction of the logging road and drainage cuts on either side of the road.

One archaeological site and one area of archaeological interest were identified within Area 6 during the Phase IA investigation. Named for the former property owners, the Hobson Site (44CM0139) was believed to include the remains of a nineteenth century domestic complex. The Hobson Cemetery is a location of archaeological interest. Deeds of sale mention a reservation of burial and visitation rights for one of the three parcels included in the Hobson property (noted in yellow, Figure 56). Deeds do not specifically reference the location of the family cemetery within the 55 acre parcel and its exact location is not known. Phase IA investigations identified a finger ridge extending southwest from the mansion thought to be the most likely location for the cemetery. The suspected location of the Hobson Cemetery is outlined in blue in Figures 53 through 55.

During the Phase IB investigation, 117 STPs were excavated in Area 6 (see Figure 55). STPs excavated in close proximity to the existing road were heavily disturbed and often exhibited subsoil as the ground surface. Ridge crests were also deflated, typically with a plow zone 2 to 4 inches in depth above sterile subsoil. In areas with 2-4% slopes adjacent to ridge crests and less eroded profile was encountered, as seen in STP 23, summarized below:

Area 6, STP 23

Ap: 0-6 inches-7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay loam

B horizon: 6-9 inches-5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay

Subsurface testing confirmed the mapped location of the Hobson Site (44CM0139) and identified two additional isolated finds. STP6-23, located between the Hobson Site and the suspected location of the Hobson Cemetery, contained 1 wire nail, additional testing in the vicinity of the shovel test produced no additional finds. STP 49 was located west of the logging road in an area noted for a change from the surrounding vegetation. It contained one brick fragment. Often dwellings of slaves quarters and the dwellings of those of limited economic standing are represented by low density artifact scatters. Consequently, the area in the immediate of the positive STP was scanned with a metal detector to determine if there was any additional evidence of a possible structure in this location. However, metal detection of the area produced no additional finds.

Figure 54: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 6 with Soils Overlay.

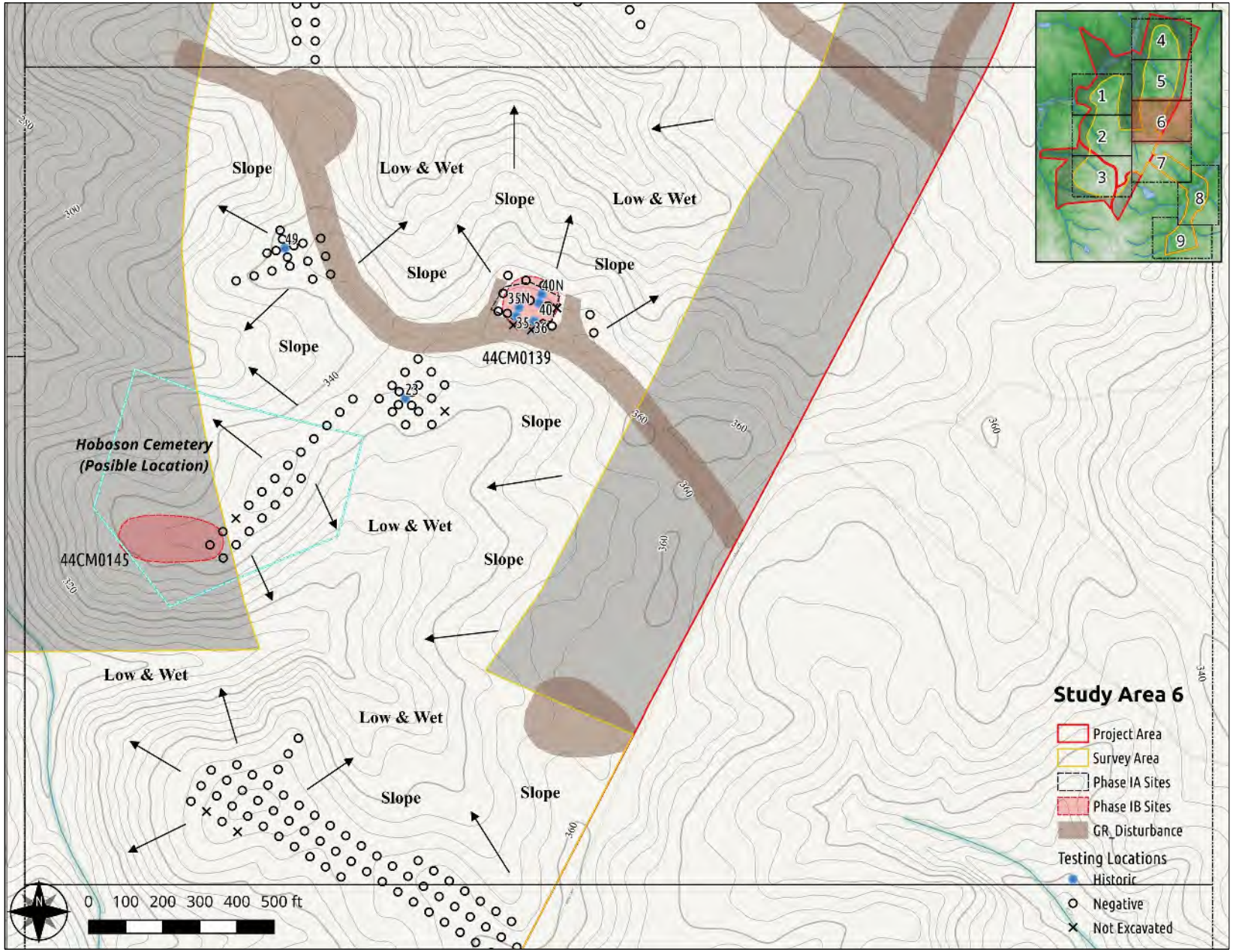

Figure 55: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations, existing disturbances (brown), and original (black) and revised (red) site boundaries in Area 6.

Figure 56: Hobson Cemetery Parcel Boundary and Possible Cemetery Location in Relation to Hobson Site (44CM0139) on Most Recent Aerial Imagery .

Hobson Site (44CM0139)

The mapped location of the Hobson Site measures approximately 115 feet north to south by 165 feet east to west and includes a rectangular cellar hole and a probable ice house remnant overgrown with periwinkle (Figure 57). The southern boundary of the site is marked by the logging road mentioned previously, which passes within fifty feet of a cellar hole. A dirt track roughly following the same alignment is visible in the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity (Figure 58). In the vicinity of the site, the modern road grade appears to be twelve to eighteen inches below the original ground surface. Additional, perpendicular cuts approximately fifty feet east and west of the cellar hole provide drainage for the logging road and likely mark the extent of undisturbed deposits associated with the domestic occupation. The northern boundary of the site appears to be defined by the landform.

The cellar hole at the Hobson Site is approximately four feet deep and filled with brick rubble. Although the ground surface within the site is obscured by a dense carpet of periwinkle, closer inspection of the perimeter of the cellar hole revealed brick scatters along the eastern and western walls that may represent the remains of gable chimneys. No evidence of post-occupational dumping was noted in the site location.

Eighteen STPs were excavated in and around the site boundary during the Phase IB investigation. The typical soil profile encountered within the site included a Fill layer (Fill 1) above sterile subsoil (B horizon). The profile of STP 6-35 is representative (Figure 59).

Figure 57: Cellar Hole at the Hobson Site 44CM0139.

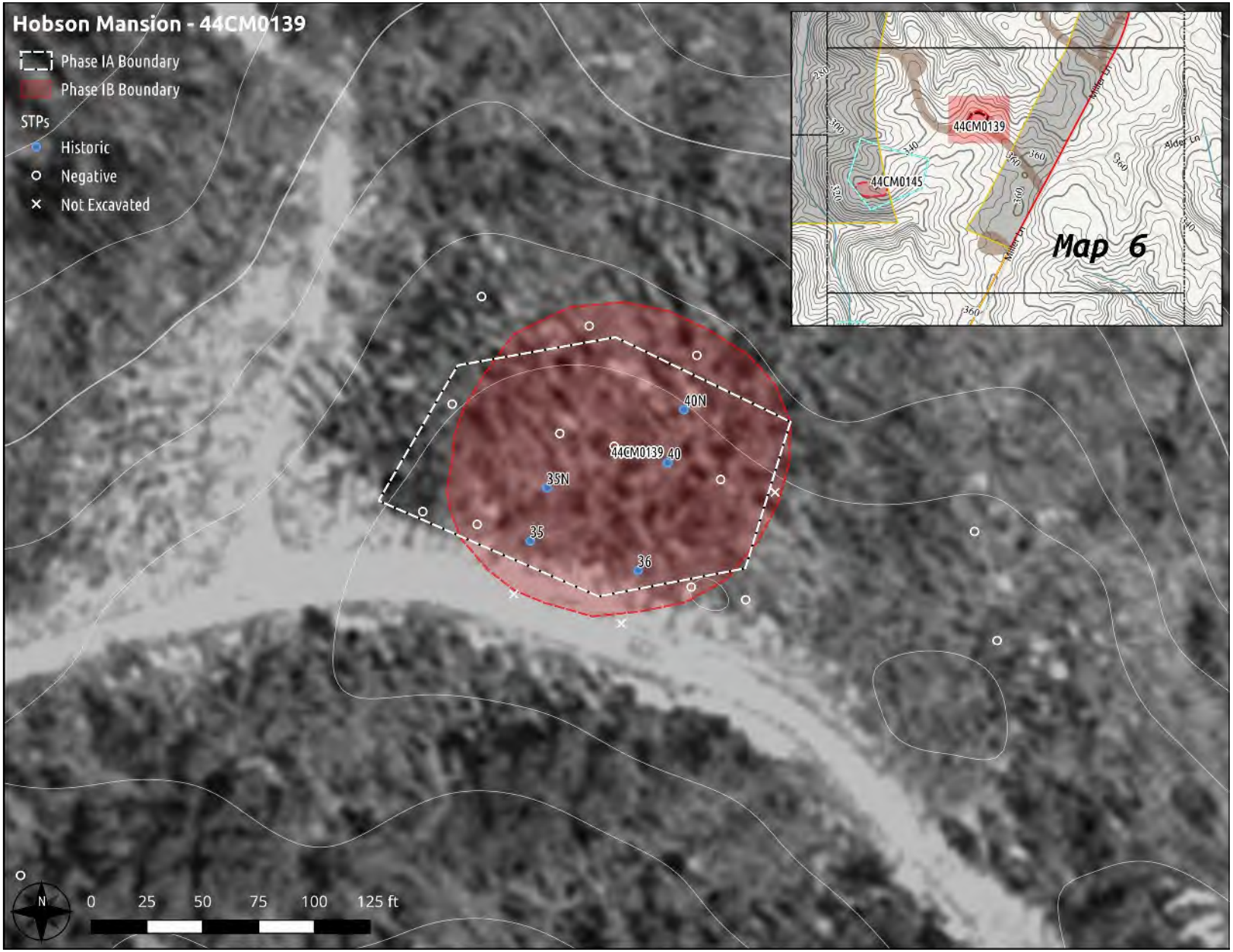

Figure 58: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Phase IA Boundary (black) and Phase IB Boundary (red) for Site 44CM0139 Overlain on 1947 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

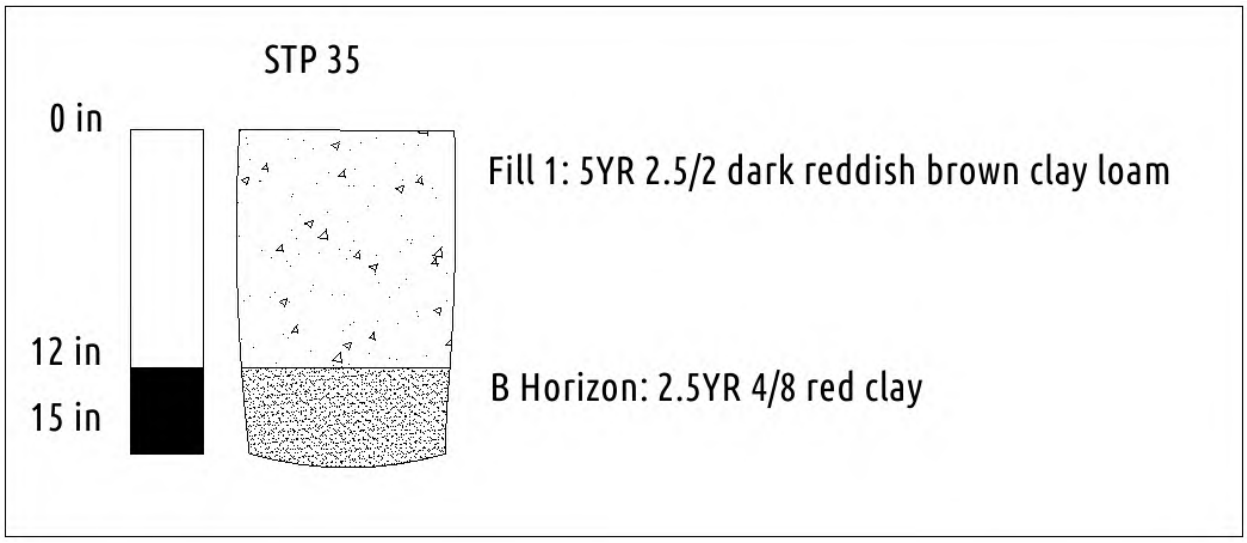

Figure 59: Typical Soil Profile at Hobson Site 44CM0139.

Five STPs produced cultural material from the fill layer covering the area surrounding the cellar. It is unclear if the Fill represents occupation or demolition of the dwelling. Finds from the Fill 1 layer included 4 lime soda windowpane fragments, 14 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, 1 unidentified non-ferrous metal fragment, and more than one hundred fifty bricks/fragments (see Appendix 3). Site 44CM0139 is interpreted as the remains of a 19th/20th century dwelling.

The revised boundary of site 44CM0139 measures approximately 125 east to west by 125 feet north to south and encompasses approximately 0.38 acres.

Hobson Cemetery & Site 44CM0145

The referenced location of the Hobson Cemetery is approximately 600 feet southwest of the Hobson Site and includes 6.7 acres. The area is at the southern extent of a narrow finger ridge that runs in a southwesterly direction from the Hobson Site (see Figure 49). Visual inspection of the area revealed varying degrees of disturbance along the ridge crest; which was previously used as a temporary road during the selective thinning of the planted pine forest. In places where subsoil is close to the surface and water ponds, tire ruts from four to eight inches deep were observed. The ground surface throughout the cemetery location has been heavily altered by modern logging and rows of trees appear to be separated by furrows, similar to, but on a larger scale than the ground surface in a plowed field. No above-ground indications of human burials were observed during the visual inspection of the possible Hobson Cemetery location.

A total of sixteen STPs were excavated along the crest of the ridge and found no evidence of cultural activity. Subsurface testing also demonstrated varying degrees of disturbance resulting from previous logging operations.

Following the STP survey, a trench was cut along the ridge crest in an attempt to identify graveshafts cut into sterile subsoil. The trenching exercise involved the mechanical removal of the plow zone, in most places, 6 to 8 inches in depth, using a mini excavator with smooth-bladed bucket. Once exposed, the subsoil was inspected for any indications of cutting/filling. The first exploratory trench measured approximately 10 feet wide and extended four hundred feet along the crest of the finger ridge. Two additional trenches were cut in a similar fashion along the spine of a ridge spur located at the southwestern terminus of the finger ridge (Figure 60, dashed line).

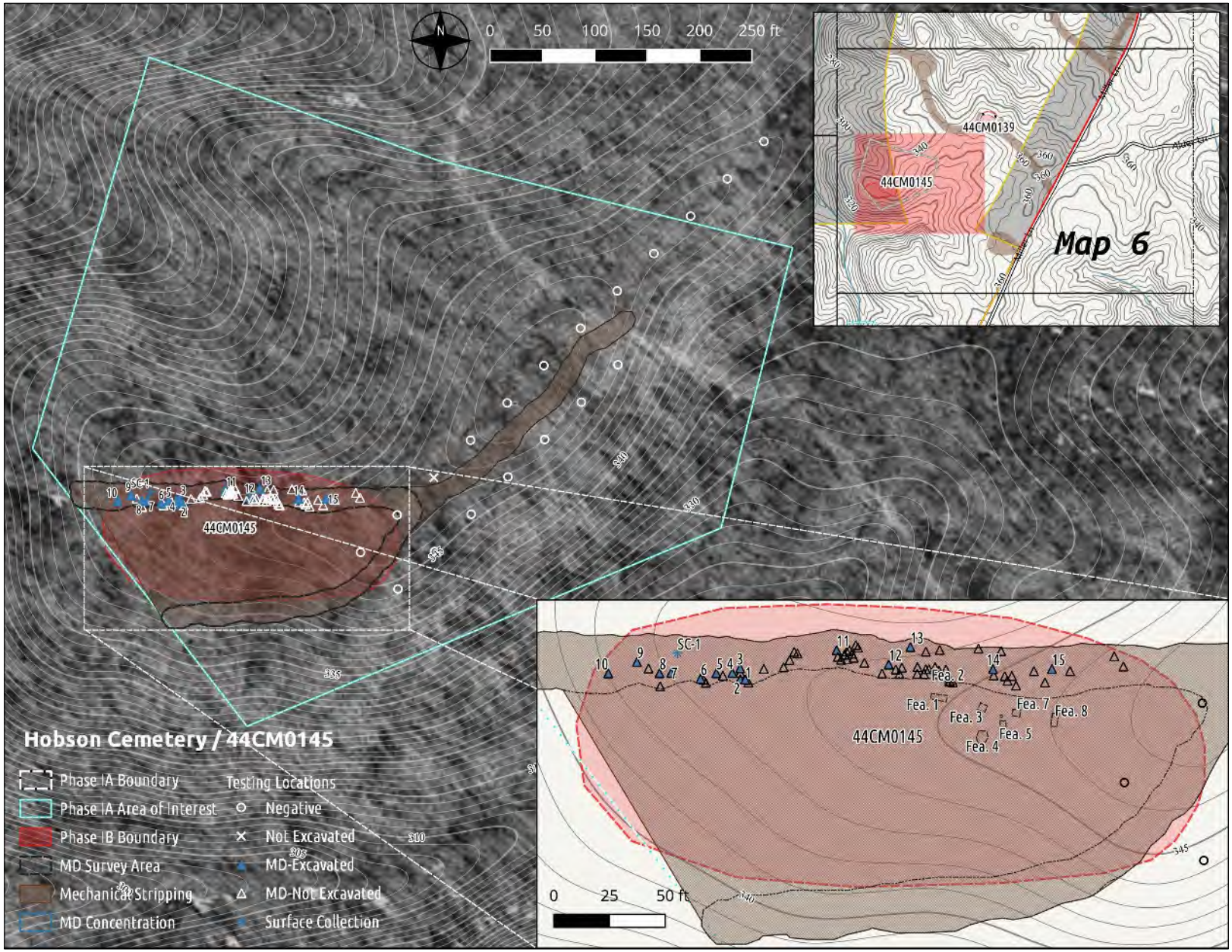

Figure 60: Closeup of Subsurface Testing, Metal Detector Strikes, and Boundary of the Hobson Cemetery and Site 44CM0145 Overlain on 1947 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

The longer of the two additional trenches measured 325 feet in length, the shorter, approximately 200 feet. The trenches found no evidence of graveshafts and were backfilled. Following a hard rain, a pearlware sherd (SF-1) was discovered on the ground surface in one of the backfilled trenches. Closer inspection of the area revealed an additional stoneware sherd (not collected) and it was decided that the two trenches at the southwestern end of the ridge should be metal detected to determine if there was any additional evidence of cultural activity on the ridge spur.

Eighty-one metal detector strikes were documented in the two trenches (see Figure 60). The highest concentration of artifacts was noted along the southern boundary of the northern trench and northern limits of the southern trench and appeared to indicate that the core of the site lies in between the trenches, near the center of the ridge spur (see Figure 60).

Eighteen artifacts were recovered from fifteen of the metal detector strikes. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site included 2 pearlware sherds (1780-1820) and 10 cut nails (post 1790). Other finds included a crenulated glass bead, a horseshoe, a wrought nail, and cast iron, and unidentified iron fragments (see Appendix 3). Based on the variety and date ranges of the artifacts collected, site 44CM0145 is interpreted as the remains of a dwelling, possibly dating to the early nineteenth century and predating the Hobson Site (44CM0139).

Following the metal detector survey, the cemetery survey continued with the removal of the plowzone across most of site 44CM0145. A total of seven subsurface features were identified (Figure 61), none of which are interpreted as burials. Twenty-two additional artifacts were collected from the surface of Feature 4 during mechanical stripping. Finds were consistent with artifacts collected during the trenching exercise and included 16 pearlware fragments (1769-1830), 2 patinated wine bottle fragments, 2 unidentified earthenware sherds, a stoneware base sherd and one unidentified nail fragment.

Figure 61: Subsurface Features uncovered at 44CM0145 During Mechanical Stripping.

Site 44CM0135 is interpreted as a domestic occupation site and includes the remains of a structure and possible well. The boundary of site 44CM0145 includes the metal detector strikes and and all of the features discovered during additional stripping (0.69 acres).

Area 7

Area 7 includes the southern portion of the common area that connects the two landfill cells with the entrance road parcels. Miller Lane, which bisects the survey area, divides the entrance road parcels from the common area. In total, Area 7 includes approximately 84 acres of the Phase IB survey area. To the west of Miller Lane, drainage is from southeast to northwest, through an unnamed tributary to Muddy Creek. In this area, the land is covered in planted pine forest. East of the roadway, the landscape is covered with mature oak/hickory forest (Figure 62). Drainage is to the southeast, through a tributary to Maple Swamp Creek.

Figure 62: Typical Environmental Setting, Area 7 West (left) and East (right) of Miller Lane.

Level terrain within the study area is primarily made up of Cecil sandy loam (6B) with Cecil sandy clay loam (7C) commonly found on slopes above drainages (Figure 63). Elevations range from a high point of 370 feet a.m.s.l. along Miller Lane to a low of 310 feet in the drainage on the west side of the road and 280 feet a.m.s.l. in the drainage in the eastern portion of the property (Figure 64).

One area of archaeological interest was identified within Area 7 during the Phase IA investigation. A local hunter described an illegal liquor distillery he had come across while hunting on the property, located on the drainage in the northwestern corner of the study area. The area was visually inspected during the Phase IA investigation and again during the Phase IB survey, but no evidence of a distillery was identified in the reported location.

Two hundred twenty-seven STPs were excavated in moderate and high probability areas in Area 7, principally along the crests of ridge spurs and knobs on both sides of Miller Lane. Additional STPs were excavated on the southern terminus of an upland ridge that enters the study area along its northeastern boundary. Soil profiles were consistent across most of the testable areas in Area 7. The typical profile included a plow zone (Ap) approximately seven inches in depth above sterile subsoil (B horizon). Hues of the plow zone ranged from, 7.5YR to 10YR with values of 4 or 5 and chroma ranging between 4 and 8as represented by the profile of STP 7-201.

Figure 63: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 7 with Soils Overlay.

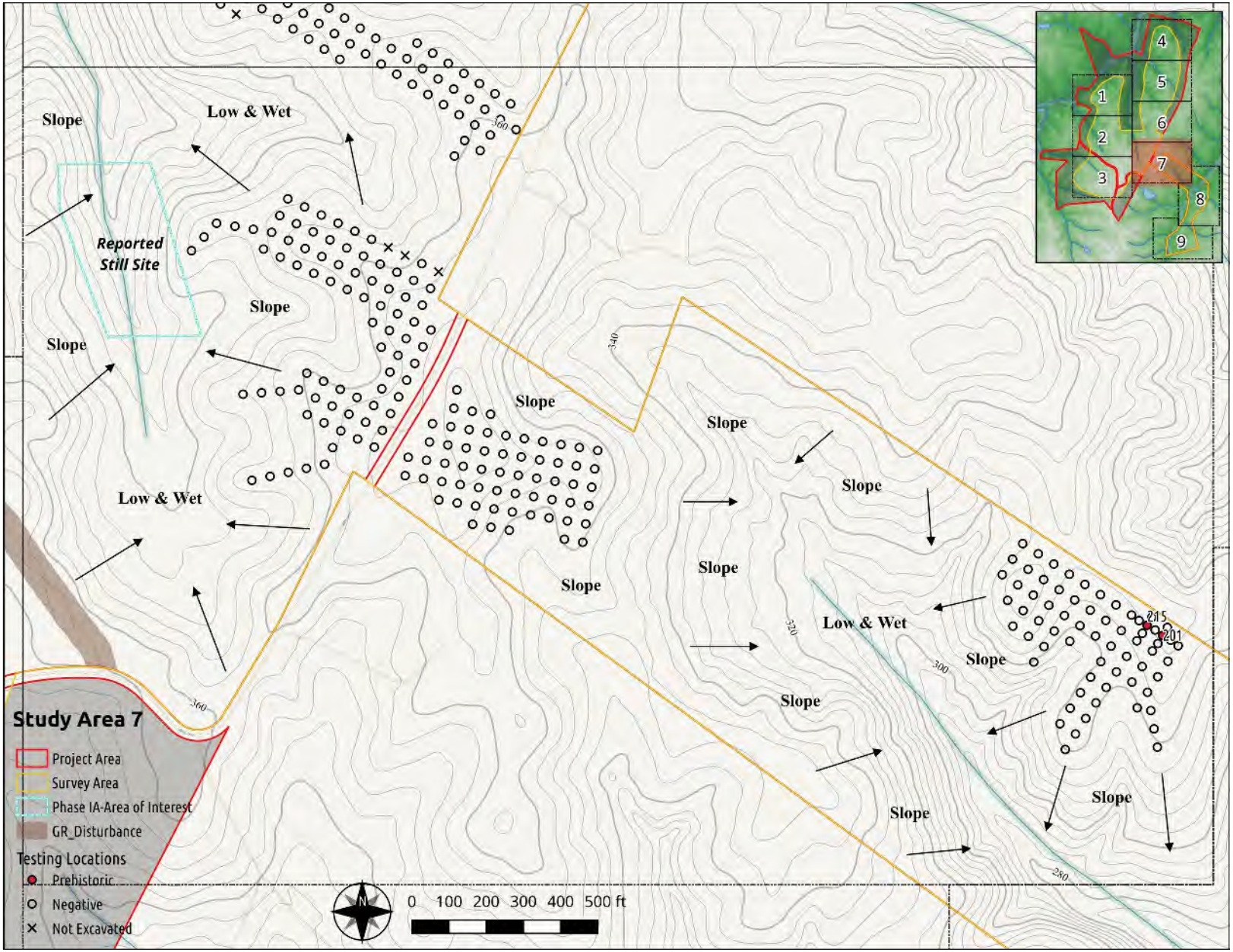

Figure 64: Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations and existing disturbances (brown) in Area 7.

Area 7, STP 201

Ap: 0-7 inches-7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam

B horizon: 7-11 inches-10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay

Two isolated finds were recovered from Area 7 during the STP investigation. STPs 7-201 and 7-215 each contained a single quartz flake fragment.

Area 8

Area 8 includes 55 acres and is bisected north to south by Maple Swamp Creek. Unnamed tributaries to the creek also divide the northern and southern halves of the study area. The area between Miller Lane and Maple Swamp Creek, which includes the western portion of Area 8 is covered in deciduous forest in both the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity and bears no signs of modern logging activities or other disturbance. East of the creek is a slope overgrown with scrub pine, wild raspberry and eastern red cedar, accessed by a road east of the project area. The portion of Area 8 east of Maple Swamp Creek and south of the unnamed tributary was recently logged (Figures 65 and 66).

Soils within the study area were primarily composed of steeply sloping variants of Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32D) and Appling Helena complex (7C). Both soils types are prone to erosion and a brownish yellow sandy clay loam subsoil with quartzite gravels was visible on the ground surface in clearings throughout the recently logged portions of Area 8. Given the excessive slopes and indications of significant erosion, much of Area 8 was determined to have a low potential to contain cultural resources

Subsurface testing was limited to a single ridge spur along the northern boundary of Area 8. A total of 25 STPs were excavated on a spur overlooking Maple Swamp Creek; however, testing found no evidence of cultural activity. Soil profiles were consistent with that of STP 7-201 (described above).

Jones House (44CM0146)

Historic aerial photographs of the project vicinity from 1947 and 1958 depict a dwelling and associated outbuildings along the eastern boundary of Area 8. A structure is also listed in this location on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County along with the name “Jones” (see Figure 6).

The western limits of the mapped location extend into Area 8 in the vicinity of the ridge slope covered with scrub pine and cedar, noted previously. Both aerials show what is believed to be the dwelling and one outbuilding outside of the Green Ridge property, but both show one of the outbuildings in the project area. Visual inspection of the area found no standing structures or evidence of a collapsed structure in the mapped location and, given the absence of any indication of a historic structure, no testing was undertaken on the ridge slope. The boundary of site 44CM0146 as depicted in Figure 67 was defined based on historic map projection and includes approximately 1.83 acres.

Area 9

Area 9 is bound by Anderson Highway (US 60) to the south and Maple Swamp Creek to the west and includes 45 acres. An unnamed tributary to Maple Swamp Creek roughly defines the northern boundary of the study area. Soils are a continuation of those seen in the southern

Figure 65: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 8 with Soils Overlay.

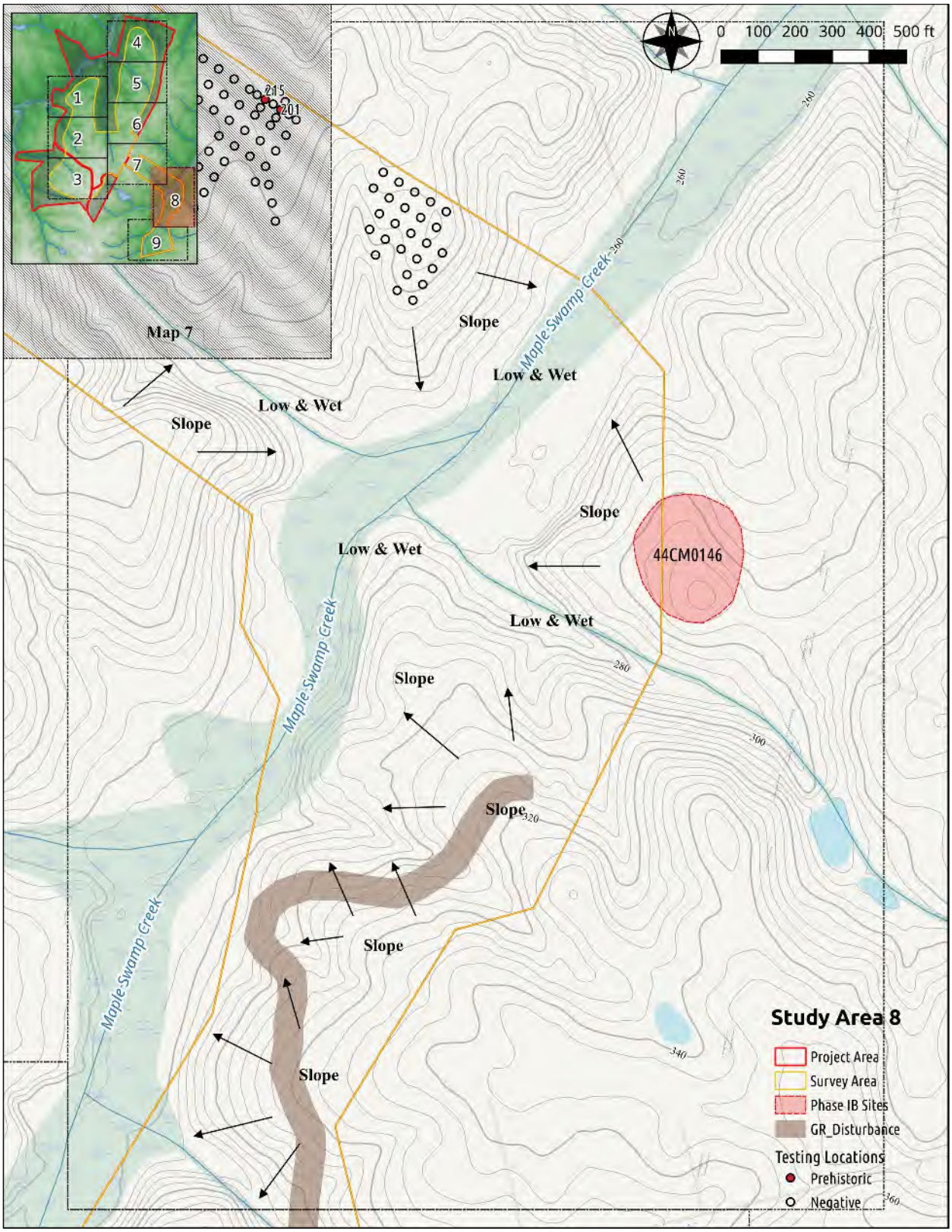

Figure 66:Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations, existing disturbances (brown), and site boundaries (red) in Area 8.

Figure 67: Closeup of Site 44CM0146 Overlain on 1947 Black and White Aerial Imagery.

Figure 68: Most Recent Aerial Imagery of Area 9 with Soils Overlay.

Figure 69: Recent Logging Disturbance in Area 9..

portion of Area 8. Slopes composed of Poindexter-Wedowee complex (32D) and Appling Helena complex (7C) are common throughout the study area, but unlike Area 8, surround ridge tops made up of Cecil sandy loam (6B) (Figure 68). Evidence of recent logging activities is visible in Figure 68 and the extent of recent disturbance was observed during the visual inspection of the study area (Figure 69). Historic aerial images from 1947 and 1958 show this portion of the Green Ridge property covered in mixed deciduous forest and oak and beech stumps observed throughout the study area were of comparable size to the trees observed between Miller Lane and Maple Swamp Creek, suggesting this area had remained undisturbed throughout most of the twentieth century.

Elevations within Area 9 range from 345 feet a.m.s.l. in the southeastern corner of the study area to 280 feet a.m.sl. in the floodplain of Maple Swamp Creek along its northwestern boundary. Topographically, the area includes the western extent of a series of finger ridges overlooking Maple Swamp Creek (Figure 70).

During the Phase IB investigation, 84 STPs were excavated in Area 9. Soils were surprisingly eroded, considering the evidence of relatively minimal modern disturbance. A plow zone was virtually non-existent in all tested portions of Area 9. Rather, subsoil was typically encountered immediately below the Ao horizon as recorded in STP 9-89

Area 9, STP 89

Ao: 0-1inch-7.5YR 4/4 brown silt loam

B horizon: 1-4 inches-5YR 4/6 yellowish red clay

No artifacts were recovered during the STP investigation in Area 9.

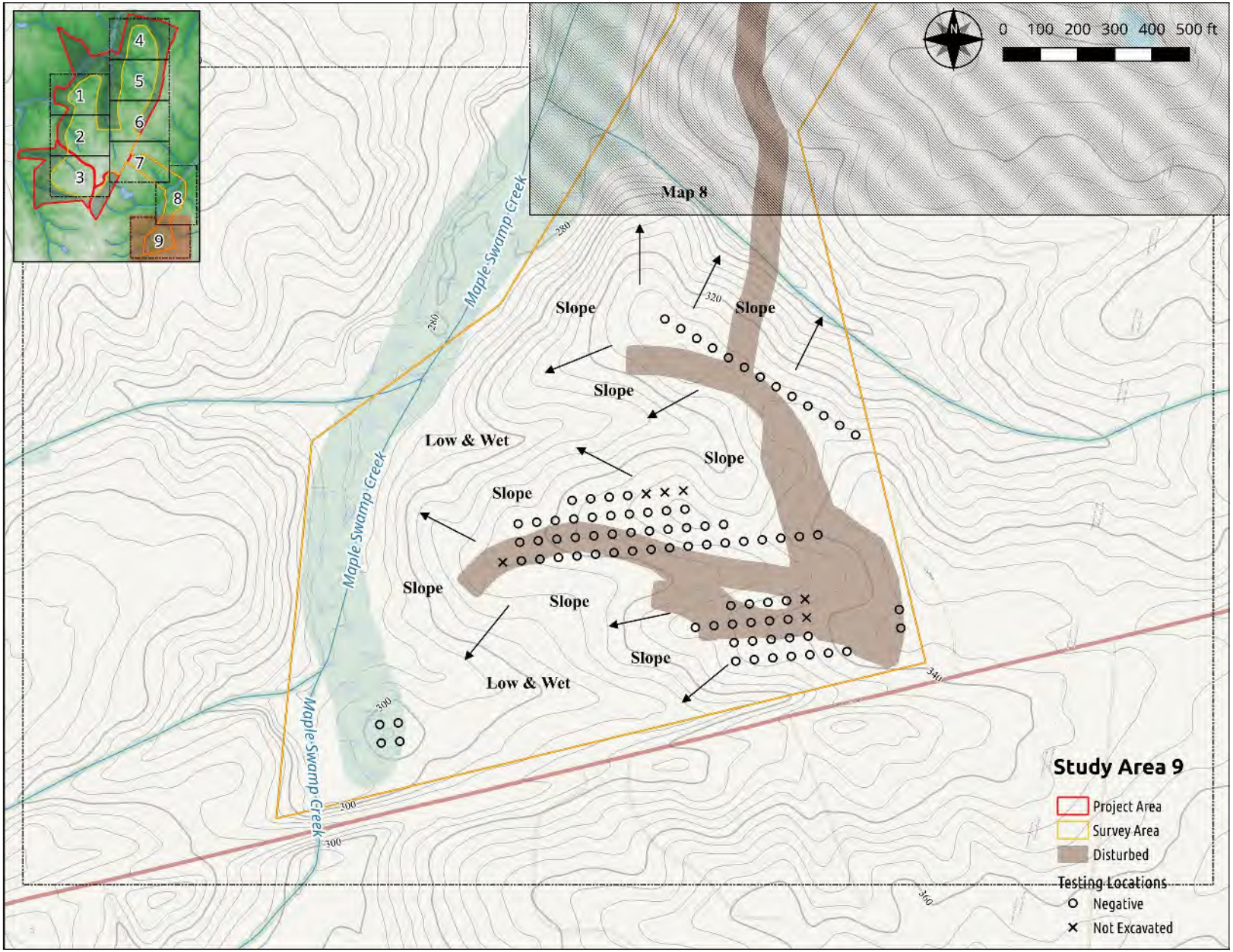

Figure 70:Topographic map showing Phase I testing locations and existing disturbances (brown) in Area 9.

Architectural Survey

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources defines a historic resource as a standing structure or archaeological site greater than fifty years of age. Although no historic standing structures were identified within the project area, historic maps and aerial photographs indicate numerous structures 50 years old or older located in the project vicinity, only some of which have been previously recorded. While these structures are located outside of the project area, proposed construction plans call for the creation of two landfill cells that will rise 200 feet above the current elevation and thus, this undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE) extends beyond the property boundary. Viewshed analysis conducted as a part of this investigation and described earlier in this report indicates all recorded resources from which the finished landfill will be visible are located within one mile of the project area. Thus, a one mile boundary was used in this historical architecture survey.

Historic structure locations were identified using the 1969 Whiteville and Trenholm USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles. Structures were identified as "dwellings" or "outbuildings" based on the USGS symbology and their locations were checked against the most recent aerial imagery from the Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN) to determine if they were still standing. Additional information about the structure type, property addresses, and construction dates were obtained from the Cumberland County and Powhatan County Geographic Information Systems. Where no construction dates were provided, approximate construction dates were obtained from historic aerial imagery. The results of the Viewshed Analysis were then used to determine if the finished landfill will be visible from the historic standing structures.

The results of this analysis are provided in Table 8 and the resource locations in relation to the project area are illustrated in Figure 71.

Table 8: Architectural Resources in the Project Vicinity

DHR ID	Resource Name	Visible	Temporal Affiliation
024-0082	Dwelling, 109 Locust Grove	No	1780
024-0082	Outbuilding	No	
024-0082	**Outbuilding**	**Yes**	
024-0085	**(Melrose) Dwelling, 530 Pinegrove Road**	**Yes**	**1868**
024-0085	**Dwelling, 530 Pinegrove Road**	**Yes**	**pre 1947**
024-0085	Outbuilding	No	
024-0085	Outbuilding	No	
024-0118	**Commercial Building, 196 Anderson Highway**	**Yes**	**pre 1947**
024-0125	Dwelling, 219 Anderson Highway	No	1790
024-0216	**Dwelling, No Longer Standing**	**N/A**	
024-0225	**Outbuilding**	**Yes**	
024-0225	Outbuilding	No	
024-0225	**Dwelling, No Longer Standing**	**N/A**	
024-0233	Dwelling, Vacant	No	pre 1947
024-0233	Outbuilding	No	
024-0237	Dwelling, 27 Clinton Road	No	pre 1947
024-0238	**Rising Zion Baptist Church, 262 Anderson Highway**	**N/A**	**2002**
024-0239	Dwelling, 217 Anderson Highway	No	1820
024-0240	**Vacant Dwelling, 199 Anderson Highway**	**Yes**	**pre 1947**
024-0278	**Dwelling, No Longer Standing**	**N/A**	

Table 8: Architectural Resources in the Project Vicinity

DHR ID	Resource Name	Visible	Temporal Affiliation
024-5076	Outbuilding	No	
024-5076	Outbuilding	No	
024-5077	Dwelling, 209 Anderson Highway	No	1942
024-5077	Outbuilding	No	
024-5078	**Outbuilding**	**Yes**	
024-5078	**Outbuilding, No Longer Standing**	**N/A**	
024-5079	**Dwelling, 169 Anderson Highway**	**Yes**	**pre 1947**
024-5080	Dwelling, 275 Anderson Highway	No	1948
024-5080	Outbuilding	No	
024-5082	**Pine Grove Rosenwald School, 267 Pinegrove Road**	**Yes**	**ca. 1915**
072-0104	Dwelling, 2423 Ballsville Road	No	1840
072-0104	Outbuilding	No	
072-0104	**Outbuilding**	**Yes**	
072-0243	Dwelling, 3210 Trenholm Road	No	1954
	Commercial Building, 2405 Ballsville Road	No	pre 1958
	Commercial Building, 6271 Anderson Highway	No	1960
	Commercial Building, 6471 Anderson Highway	No	ca. 1975
	Dwelling	No	pre 1947
	Dwelling	No	pre 1947
	Dwelling, 110 Locust Grove	No	post 1958
	Dwelling, 171 Brown Road	No	1940
	Dwelling, 2405 Ballsville Road	No	1964
	Dwelling, 296 Pinegrove Road	No	1880
	Dwelling, 6340 Anderson Highway	No	1967
	Dwelling, 6350 Anderson Highway	No	1968
	Dwelling, 6360 Anderson Highway	No	1964
	Dwelling, 6371 Anderson Highway	No	1964
	Dwelling, 6454 Anderson Highway	No	1960
	Dwelling, 6631 Blenheim Road	No	1959
	Dwelling, 79 Pinegrove Road	**Yes**	**1960**
	Dwelling, 80 Locust Grove	No	1969
	Dwelling, Vacant	No	post 1958
	Outbuilding	No	
	Outbuilding	No	
	Outbuilding	No	
	Outbuilding	No	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	**N/A**	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	**N/A**	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	**N/A**	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	**N/A**	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	**N/A**	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	**N/A**	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	**N/A**	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	**N/A**	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	**N/A**	

Table 8: Architectural Resources in the Project Vicinity

DHR ID	Resource Name	Visible	Temporal Affiliation
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	No	
	Dwelling, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, No Longer Standing	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	
	Outbuilding, Condition Unknown	N/A	

A total of eighty nine structures were identified within one mile of the project area using the 1969 USGS quadrangles. Structure types included one school, one church, three commercial buildings, forty-eight dwellings, and thirty-six outbuildings. Twenty-five of these structures are no longer standing and the condition of eight additional structures is unknown.

Thirty-four of the structures identified within one mile of the project area were previously recorded, including one resource recommended eligible for the National Register (Pine Grove School / DHR# 024-5082) and six structures that are no longer standing.

Viewshed analysis indicates the finished landfill will be visible from eleven historic standing structures, including the Pine Grove School, five dwellings, four outbuildings, and one commercial building, recorded, but not evaluated for National Register eligibility.

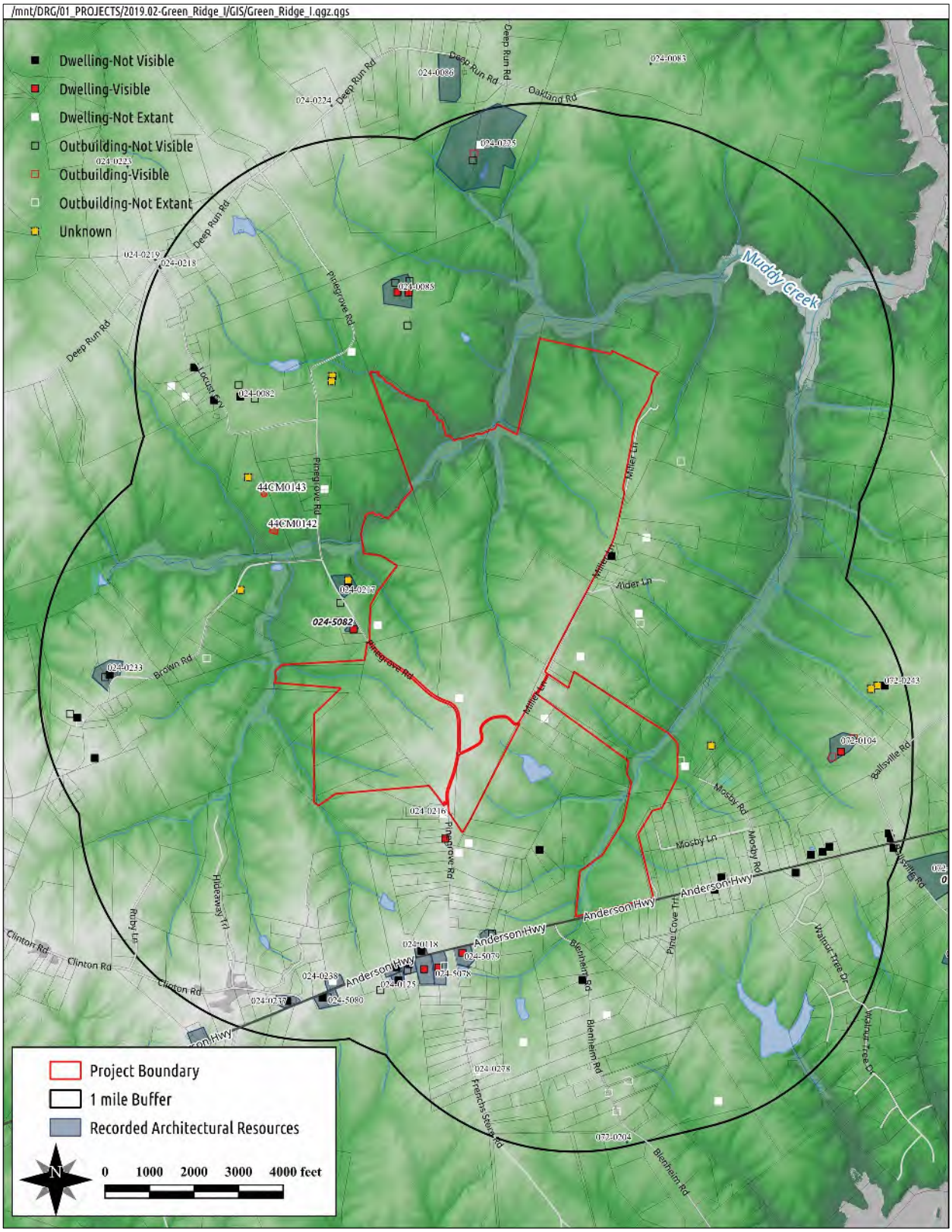

Figure 71: Historic Structure Locations within One Mile of the Project Area classified by Structure Type and Visibility of the Finished Landfill.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I cultural resource investigations at the Green Ridge property included a reconnaissance survey (Phase IA), a shovel test survey (Phase IB), cemetery investigation, and architectural investigation. A summary of each investigation and recommendations for additional work are provided below. Figure 72 illustrates the locations of all of the resources identified during this investigation.

Phase IA Survey

A Phase IA pedestrian inspection and archival investigation was conducted within the ±1,178 acre Green Ridge property in the fall of 2018. Eight archaeological sites, including a cemetery, an illegal liquor still, and six domestic farmsteads were identified during the survey. Of the latter, the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136) and the Hobson Site (44CM0139) appear to be larger elite ownership sites. The Jesse Parker Farmstead (44CM0141) and the Ammoynet Farmstead (44CM0140) appear to be a middle class farm operations. The Frog Site (44CM0137) and the Chimney in the Field Site (44CM0138) appear to be Antebellum through to 20th Century African-American and/or tenant farmer domestic structures.

Elite and middle class domestic sites have been studied intensively for time periods prior to the Civil War. Far less work has been done on those type sites for the period after the Civil War when accommodations were made for the transition between enslaved labor agrarian systems to "slavery in all but name" systems to Jim Crow era systems. The same applies to the material culture of African-American households after 1865.

Two areas of archaeological interest were also identified. A graveyard reserved in deed transactions for the Hobson family is thought to be located within a 55 acre parcel currently covered in planted pine plantation.

A second still site was also described by an adjoining landowner who had noted it while hunting. However, no surface evidence of either resource was identified during the Phase IA survey.

The project was thus recommended to proceed to a full Phase IB Intensive Cultural Resources Survey.

Phase IB Survey

The Phase IB investigation was completed between March and June of 2019. The survey methodology included archival research, historic map projection, visual inspection of the project area, and systematic shovel test pit excavation in moderate and high probability areas. Metal detection of low density historic artifact scatters was also performed. Subsurface testing was limited to approximately 687 acres within the ±1,178 acre property that is to be potentially impacted by proposed construction activities.

A total of 2,042 STPs were excavated in moderate and high probability areas in the proposed impact area during the Phase IB investigation. Additionally, the core areas of two low density archaeological sites (44CM0138 and 44CM0144) were metal detected to provide a better understanding of the material remains and activity areas within the site boundaries.

Two new archaeological sites (44CM0144 and 44CM0146) were identified and the boundaries of the Jeffrey Site (44CM0136), the Frog site (44CM0137), Chimney in the Field (44CM0138), Hobson Site (44CM0139), and the Jesse Parker Farmstead (44CM0141) were revised to reflect the extent of surface features and subsurface deposits.

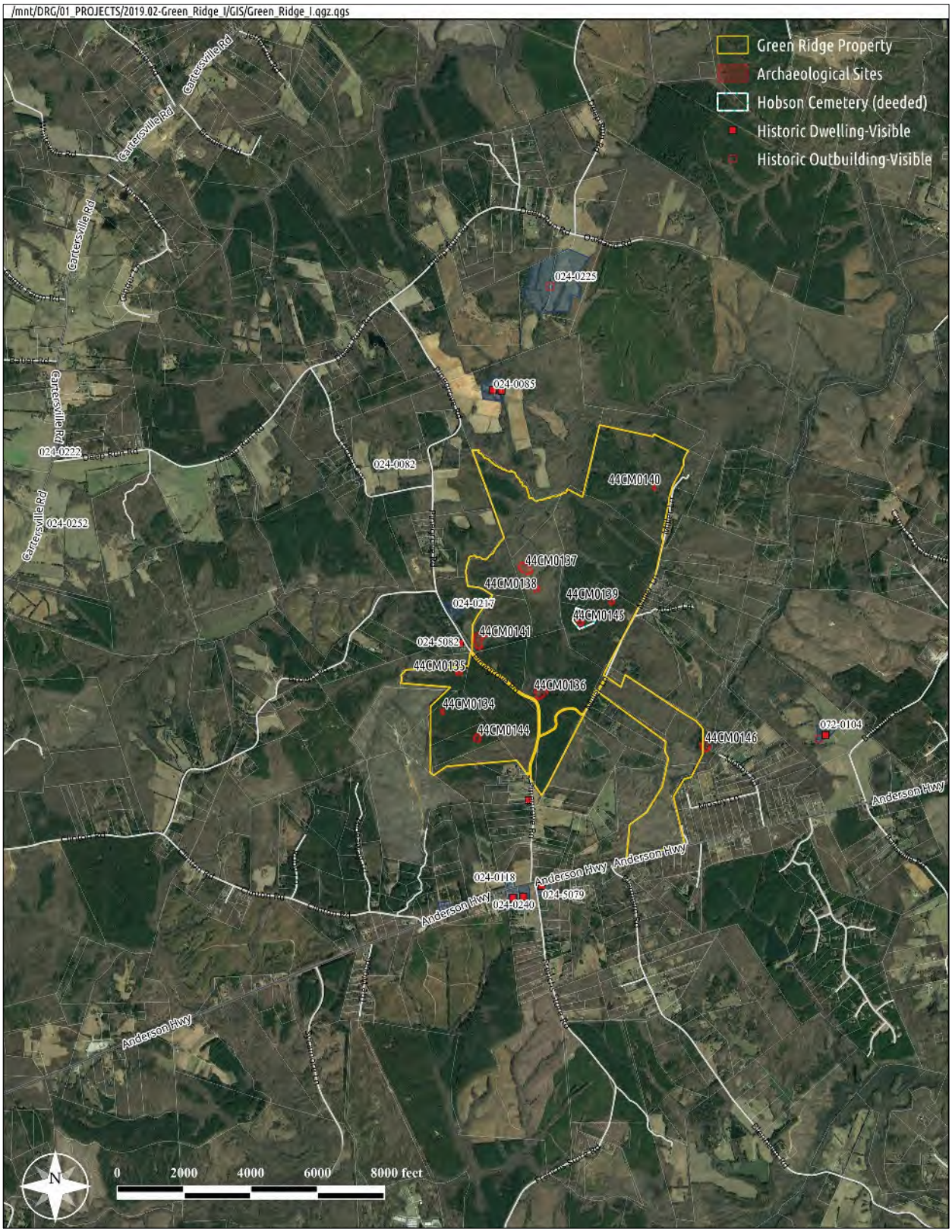

Figure 72:Visible Architectural Resources, Archaeological Sites, and Locations of Archaeological Interest within the Area of Potential Effect for the Green Ridge Project on Google Satellite Imagery.

44CM0134 – Probable African American Cemetery (0.25 acres)

This site contains at least 22 graves of which most are marked with fieldstone headers and footers. No inscribed tombstones were identified. The individual graves were survey located to assist in developing plans for avoidance. Current plans show no impacts in the vicinity of the cemetery. Avoidance or Cemetery Delineation and Burial Relocation Surveys are recommended.

4CM0135 – Illegal Whiskey Distillery (0.3 acres)

This site location was identified by a local informant. Historic accounts suggest the still was operated by a local Baptist minister around the turn of the 20th century. He also bought the first car in the county with the stipulation that it could be used for no illicit purposes and if it was to be so used, it would be forfeited along with all payments. Apparently there was no forfeiture.

The still consists of a boiler set on cinderblocks, the remains of several galvanized riveted barrels with wooden bottoms, all of which is set adjacent to the small water source for the still. The barrels show evidence of ax marks from the destruction by revenuers. In addition there are numerous bullet holes. The still has decayed in place. It is a fine example of the illicit art of whiskey distillery.

Current construction plans call for no impacts to the site location and this area was not tested during the Phase IB survey. Avoidance or Identification level (Phase I) survey is recommended.

44CM0136 – Moved House / Jeffrey Site (2.23 acres)

A dwelling is noted in this approximate location on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County associated with the name “Jeffrey”. An L-shaped dwelling and associated outbuildings are also visible on the 1947 and 1958 historic aerial photographs of the project vicinity. The 1958 photograph shows a yard area with what appears to be a dwelling, barn and other outbuildings surrounded by mowed pasture. Visual inspection of the site identified a partially filled cellar hole, and stone piers, piles of stone, a circular concrete foundation, and rotting structural timbers that appear to mark the locations of former outbuildings. Notably, very little remains of the 2-story frame visible in historic aerial photographs. Conversations with a machine operator working on the property, and long-time resident of Powhatan County, suggest the house was occupied until 1975, when it was dismantled and reassembled on a new site on the west side of Ballsville Road in Powhatan County, approximately four miles east of its former location. However, this account has not been confirmed.

The reported location of the moved house is recorded as DHR Resource Number 072-0101, property names for the resource include the McLaurine House, the Mosby Birthplace, and Edgemont. The records state that the 2-story, frame dwelling in the I-house form was moved from its former location along Rout 60 in 1980 to avoid demolition.

The earliest known reference to Edgemont is in the Last Will and Testament of James McLaurine, dated May 2, 1846 in which he devises his possessions amongst his children and grandchildren, including “the tract of land on which I now reside, called Edgemont” to his grandson Adison W. McLaurine. His daughters, Martha and Eliza are left equal shares of another parcel described as “the quarter”; which Martha and her husband John Jeffries purchase from her sister Virginia and her husband A. D. Mosby (parents of John Singleton Mosby) and Mary F. Mosby in 1856, following the death of Eliza McLaurine. The property, which John Jeffries was in the process of purchasing from Eliza at the time of her death was bequeathed to John’s wife Martha, her sister Virginia, and Mary F. Mosby in accordance with Eliza’s Will.

One hundred twenty-eight artifacts were recovered from 21 positive STPs at site 44CM0136. The distribution of positive STPs and surface features observed during the visual inspection of the site roughly corresponds to the yard visible in the 1958 aerial photo. The functional variety of the assemblage and temporally diagnostic artifacts are consistent with the remains of a domestic farmstead dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

While archaeological evidence and information provided by a local informant support the idea that a structure that once stood on the Jeffries Site was dismantled and moved to a new location, now recorded as Edgemont, homestead of James McLaurine and birthplace of John Singleton Mosby, documentary evidence is inconclusive. In accordance with the Will of James McLaurine, Edgemont was to be inherited by Jame's grandson Adison and "the quarter", believed to include the Jeffries Site, was bequeathed to his daughters Martha (wife of John Jeffries) and Eliza. Adison's mother is not mentioned by name in the Will and there is no clear chain of title connecting Edgemont to Martha or John Jeffries. Additionally, DHR records suggest Edgemont was formerly located along Route 60; which does not match the location of the Jeffries Site.

Although a local informant suggests the dwelling was removed from the site in 1975, the remains of outbuildings and subsurface deposits associated with the site occupation remain and appear to be relatively undisturbed. Based on the integrity of site deposits and its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns, site 44CM0136 is believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion D. Additional documentary research is needed to provide a better understanding of the site's potential connection with John Singleton Mosby, a prominent figure in Virginia history during the Civil War; which may also demonstrate its eligibility under Criterion B. This site is located in a portion of the property that cannot be avoided by proposed construction activities, thus Phase III data recovery excavations are recommended.

44CM0137 – Frog Site (2.24 acres)

The Frog Site is visible in both the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity. In both images a large, solitary structure is visible in the center of the site. Visual inspection of the site vicinity identified numerous artifacts indicative of a domestic occupation, including a flat iron, ceramic sherds, glass bottle fragments, window glass, and numerous shoe soles extending along a ridge that included a heavily disturbed, recent timbering staging area.

Based on the disturbance observed in and around the staging area, the Frog Site was thought to have a low probability to contain intact subsurface deposits. However, the STP survey demonstrated that the site extends further to the north and west, into an area that, while impacted by previous timbering activities, retains a greater degree of stratigraphic integrity.

Thirty-six artifacts were recovered from sixteen positive STPs at site 44CM0137. Finds were concentrated in two clusters northwest and southeast of the former structure location. Based on the functional variety and temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered, the assemblage is interpreted as the remains of a late 19th/early 20th century dwelling.

The southern portion of 44CM0137 has been destroyed by recent logging activities and while new deposits were identified in a less disturbed portion of the ridge during the STP survey, all finds were recovered from plowed soil horizons. Thus, the research potential of deposits at 44CM0137 is thought to be low and no additional work is recommended.

44CM0138 – Chimney in the Field (0.44 acres)

Site 44CM0138 is located on a narrow ridge approximately 450 feet south of the Frog Site. No structure is noted or visible in this location on any historic maps or aerial photographs of the project vicinity. However, evidence of the former occupation remains in the form of a partially collapsed stone chimney. Apart from the chimney and a dead tree that likely marks the boundary of the former domestic area, a small scatter of melted glass was noted on the ground surface immediately north of the chimney.

Subsurface testing revealed an undisturbed soil profile within the site, but produced no evidence of the historic occupation. Metal detection of the core site area, an area measuring approximately 125 feet by 100 feet produced 173 artifacts and identified two high-density metal concentrations. Temporally diagnostic artifacts and burned glass suggest site 44CM0138 includes the remains of a late 19th/early 20th century dwelling that may have burned prior to 1947.

Subsurface investigations found virtually no evidence of post occupational disturbance at site 44CM0138. The lack of artifacts discovered during the STP survey suggests fewer material possessions and may indicate a lower economic status for the site inhabitants. Site 44CM0138 is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, based on its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the identities and lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.

44CM0139 – Periwinkle Patch / Hobson Site (0.38 acres)

A cluster of structures is noted in the general location of the Hobson Site on the 1864 Gilmer Map, but there is no name associated with them and an active driveway and what appears to be the dwelling is discernible in the vicinity of the site in the 1958 aerial photograph.

Site 44CM0139 includes a rectangular cellar hole approximately four feet deep, filled with brick rubble and a possible ice house located on a slope north of the dwelling. Although the ground surface within the site is obscured by a dense carpet of periwinkle, closer inspection of the perimeter of the cellar hole revealed brick scatters along the eastern and western walls that may represent the remains of gable chimneys.

Artifacts were recovered from five of the eighteen STPs excavated in and around the cellar hole. Numerous brick fragments and lime soda windowpane glass were found in a fill layer surrounding the structure. It is not known if the fill layer represents the occupation or demolition of the structure.

The site may have been impacted by the widening and maintenance of a logging road that likely follows the original road to the dwelling. However, no artifacts were observed in the road cut and no evidence of post-occupational dumping or disturbance was noted in the site interior. The deposits at 44CM0139 are expected to retain a high degree of integrity and are believed to have the potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.

4CM0140 – Ammoynet Farm (0.2 acres)

This site is represented by a 2 story chimney of coarse ashlar blocks with a brick top. Possible stone piers in the vicinity of the chimney, may indicate this was an L-shaped dwelling or the

presence of additional structural remains. Remnant road traces and variations in vegetation in the vicinity of the chimney suggest minimal post-occupation disturbance.

Current construction plans call for no impacts to the site location, consequently this area was not tested during the Phase IB survey. Avoidance or Identification level (Phase I) survey is recommended.

44CM0141 – Jesse Parker Farmstead (2.87 acres)

The Jesse Parker Farmstead is named for the owner of a cluster of structures noted in the approximate location of 44CM0141 on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County. A dwelling and associated outbuildings are also visible in this location on the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity. The 1958 photos shows and L-shaped dwelling surrounded by a yard; a large structure, likely a barn to the south, and a clearing a possible structure to the northeast. Visual inspection of the site identified the remains of a collapsed frame dwelling, collapsed barn, and stone foundation with possible chimney base corresponding to the three locations previously discussed.

Eighty-eight artifacts were recovered from fifteen positive STPs (10 surrounding the dwelling, 1 near the barn, and 4 near the stone foundation) at site 44CM0141. Based on the functional variety and temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered, the assemblage is interpreted as the remains of a late 19th/early 20th century dwelling.

Site 44CM0141 is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, based on its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the identities and lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.

44CM0144 – Rockpile Site (0.99 acres)

No structure is noted or visible in this location on any historic maps or aerial photographs of the project vicinity. However, site 44CM0144 was flagged as a location of interest during the visual inspection based on a change in the surrounding vegetation and what appeared to be the remains of two separate structures (stone pile and rectangular depression filled with possible chimney stones). Twenty STPs were excavated in the vicinity of the structures, but missed the suspected structure locations and produced minimal evidence of cultural activity. Following the initial survey, the area was cleared of vegetation, the STP grid was expanded, and the entire area between the two suspected structures was metal detected.

Two hundred thirteen artifacts were recovered from 44CM0144 during the Phase IB investigation. Analysis of the site assemblage suggests it includes the remains of a dwelling or domestic farmstead with an occupation possibly spanning the 18th- through the 20th- century. The soil profile encountered in the STPs nearest to the structures indicate a high degree of integrity, including an intact Fill that dates to the site occupation. Likewise, the presence of surface features, suggests post occupation disturbance has been minimal.

Site 44CM0144 is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, based on its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the identities and lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.

44CM0145 - Hobson Ridge (0.69 acres)

Site 44CM0145 was identified based on a pearlware sherd discovered in the trench backfill following the cemetery identification survey. Inspection of the area following a hard rain revealed an additional stoneware sherd. Metal detection of the area identified eighty-one strikes in the trench fill and along the interior boundary of the cemetery investigation area. Eighteen artifacts were recovered from fifteen excavated metal detection strikes. The functional variety of the assemblage and temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered suggest 44CM0145 includes the remains of a dwelling, possibly dating from the early nineteenth century and predating the Hobson Site (44CM0139).

Additional excavations are needed to adequately define the horizontal extent and integrity of sub-surface deposits. Site 44CM0145 is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, based on its potential to contribute new information to our understanding of regional subsistence and agricultural practices and settlement patterns. Avoidance or Phase II investigations designed to identify and explore the identities and lifeways of the site inhabitants are recommended.

44CM0146 – Jones House (1.83 acres)

The Jones House Site (44CM0146) is named for a structure noted in this location with the name "Jones" on the 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County. The structure and associated outbuildings are also visible in the 1947 and 1958 aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Aerial photographs show the dwelling and one of the outbuildings located outside of the Green Ridge property. However, the western outbuilding appears to be located in the current project area.

Visual inspection of the suspected outbuilding location found no evidence of a structure within the project area and no additional work is recommended in this location.

Cemetery Survey

A cemetery identification survey was conducted concurrently with the Phase IB survey and used machine cut trenches in an attempt to identify the location of a family cemetery referenced in historic deeds. Trenches measuring approximately ten feet in width were excavated to the base of the plow zone using a mini excavator with smooth bladed bucket. Following the discovery of a pearlware sherd after a hard rain, the area was metal detected resulting in the discovery of an additional historic archaeological site (44CM0145).

Hobson Cemetery

Deeds of sale for one of the parcels included in the Hobson property mention a reservation of burial and visitation rights, but do not specifically reference the location of the family cemetery and its exact location within the 55 acre parcel is not known. A finger ridge extending southwest from the Hobson Site was thought to be the most likely location for the burial site and was the focus of a cemetery identification survey that ran concurrently with the Phase IB investigation.

During the cemetery investigation, topsoil was mechanically removed from approximately 1 acre along a ridge crest believed to be the most likely location for the cemetery, but the survey found no evidence of the burial site. After exploring the most likely location for the cemetery, the investigation was terminated. Rather than continue the previous investigation, it is recommended that any ground disturbing activities in this area be monitored by an archaeologist and that an

anticipatory burial relocation permit be obtained prior to ground disturbance to minimize any project delays resulting from the unexpected discovery of human remains.

Architectural Survey

The waste disposal areas at the Green Ridge property will eventually extend approximately three hundred feet above the existing landscape and visual intrusions will continue beyond the project boundary. Viewshed analysis conducted by DAA identified eight architectural resources listed or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register within five miles of the Green Ridge property and an additional 180 architectural resources that have not yet been evaluated. An architectural survey completed by Browning and Associates identified 22 additional, unrecorded historic standing structures (greater than 50 years old) within one mile of the project area using historic maps and aerial photographs.

Viewshed analysis indicates that, at maximum capacity (approximately 690 feet a.m.s.l.), the landfill will be visible from fifteen recorded architectural resources.

DHR #024-0082 – Locust Grove

The Locust Grove farmstead includes a one-and-a-half story frame dwelling with central passage, end chimneys with Flemish bond, and shed dormers set atop a stone foundation (circa 1810). This domestic complex, located approximately 3 miles northwest of the Green Ridge property, also includes a springhouse, smokehouse, barn, and additional outbuildings. It is described as a good example of an early 19th century domestic property, surrounded by agricultural lands. Viewshed analysis indicates that the landfill will not be visible from the dwelling, but will be visible from one of the outbuildings. In consideration of the minor impacts to the viewshed, no additional work is recommended.

DHR #024-0085 - (Melrose) Dwelling, 530 Pinegrove Road

This resource includes the remains of the Melrose Plantation, located approximately 0.8 miles north of the Green Ridge property. The primary resource is a two story, brick dwelling in the Greek Revival style (ca. 1850). The domestic farmstead also includes a second dwelling (ca. 1890), a kitchen (ca. 1850), and barn (ca. 1920). The waste management areas will likely be visible from both of the dwellings. Although not evaluated for National Register eligibility, the description of the resource found in DHR files suggests that it is likely to be eligible for inclusion and mitigation of visual impacts is recommended.

DHR #024-0118 – Commercial Building, 196 Anderson Highway

Alternately known as the M. H. Maxey Store, the R. O. Moore Store, and Bruners Store, this resource includes a one-story, front facing gable, three bay frame structure with standing seam metal roof and stone pier foundation, constructed circa 1880. The structure lies approximately 0.75 miles south of the Green Ridge property. Modern additions to the original structure include a one-story, full width porch and commercial windows on the east facade and a one-story, full-width addition on the western elevation that dates circa 1920. Visual intrusions are likely on the northern horizon when facing the south elevation. Mitigation of visual impacts is recommended.

DHR #024-0217 – Dwelling, Route 654

This resource includes a two-story, three-bay, L-plan, frame dwelling with with 2-story, 2-bay porch; and three sheds. This domestic complex is located along the western project boundary, approximately 0.2 miles west of the landfill area. The primary resource is representative of a

common vernacular style in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. This resource is not expected to be eligible for the National Register and no further work is recommended.

DHR #024-0222 – Vacant Dwelling, Route 616

This resource includes a one-story, three-bay, L-plan, frame dwelling, a shed, a barn, and a well house located approximately 2.5 miles west of the Green Ridge property. The primary resource is representative of a common vernacular style in the late nineteenth century. This resource is not expected to be eligible for the National Register and no further work is recommended.

DHR #024-0225 - Barn

024-0225 includes the remains of a late nineteenth century domestic farmstead located approximately 1.25 miles north of the Green Ridge property. When recorded in 1994, the farmstead included a single dwelling (ca. 1890), six sheds, and a barn. Since that time the dwelling and several of the sheds appear to have been demolished, but the barn is still standing. The waste management areas will likely be visible from the barn. Given the subsequent alterations, this resource is unlikely to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further work is recommended.

DHR #024-0238 – Rising Sun Baptist Church

This primary resource consists of a modern (ca. 2005) rectangular, telescoping structure that increases in height as it extends to the north. The front gabled, 5 bay structure is clad in vinyl siding and a lower brick veneer and capped with a composite shingle roof. Additional resources include a modern shed and cemetery. The Rising Sun Baptist Church property is located approximately 1 mile southwest of Green Ridge. According to records, the historic church that once stood on the site was demolished between 1999 and 2005 to make way for the new church. This resource is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further work is recommended.

DHR #024-0240 - Vacant Dwelling, 199 Anderson Highway

The Clinton Manor House is a two-story, T-plan frame, Gothic Revival dwelling in the style of Andrew Jackson Downing's country houses (circa 1870). This domestic complex is located on the south side of Anderson Highway, opposite Brunners Store (DHR# 024-0118), about 0.75 miles south of the landfill area. The dwelling retains a high degree of integrity, altered only by a wrap-around porch added in the early 20th century and a rear wing which may contain an earlier house. The resource includes the dwelling, shed, garage, and corncrib. Tax records indicate the property is currently unoccupied. Once filled, the waste management areas will likely be visible from the dwelling and outbuildings. Although not evaluated for National Register eligibility, the description of the resource found in DHR files suggests that it is likely to be eligible for inclusion and mitigation of visual impacts is recommended.

DHR #024-0252 – Greenfield Farm

Greenfield farm is described as an excellent example of the small, self-sufficient, farm complexes common throughout Cumberland County in the late nineteenth century. The complex, located approximately 2.7 miles west of the Green Ridge property, includes a two-story, three-bay, vernacular I-house with rear ell and later additions. Contributing resources include a detached kitchen, secondary dwelling, multiple sheds, a smokehouse, and two barns. At the time of the 2008 survey, the complex was remarkably well preserved. Based on the integrity of the resource, it appears to have a high likelihood to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

However, given the distance from the proposed landfill, visual impacts to the resource are likely to be minimal and no further work is recommended.

DHR #024-5078 – Vacant Dwelling

Located east of the Clinton Manor House and west of the intersection of Anderson Highway and French's Store Road approximately 0.75 miles south of the Green Ridge property, 024-5078 includes the dilapidated remains of an I-House plan, 2-story frame dwelling (ca. 1840) and a tobacco barn. At the time they were recorded in 2008, the structures retained a moderate degree of integrity, but were threatened by their vacancy. The dwelling has remained vacant since that time and has continued to deteriorate. The waste management areas will likely be visible from the dwelling and barn when filled to capacity. If this resource is determined to be eligible for the National Register, mitigation of visual impacts will be required.

DHR #024-5079 - Dwelling, 169 Anderson Highway

024-5079 includes a one-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival frame dwelling in the Cape Cod style (ca. 1940) and one-story, two-bay wood frame garage (ca. 1965) located on the south side of Anderson Highway, approximately 0.75 miles south of the Green Ridge property. Alterations to the structure include new windows and a rear addition. Similar dwellings are found in rural areas throughout the region. The waste management areas will likely be visible from the dwelling. Given the alterations to the structure and its common character, this resource is not felt to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further work is recommended.

DHR# 024-5082 – Pine Grove Rosenwald School

The Pine Grove School is located on the west side of Pinegrove Road, approximately 0.1 miles west of the wast disposal area. The Pine Grove Rosenwald School was recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criteria A and C for the period 1917-1958, based on architectural integrity, original design, materials, workmanship, and original setting. At capacity, the waste management areas at Green Ridge will be visible from this National Register eligible resource, constituting an adverse effect. It is recommended that a Memorandum of Agreement between the Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility, LLC, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the cultural resource consultants, and other interested parties be prepared with the expressed purpose of defining a mitigation strategy for addressing indirect effects to the Pine Grove School.

DHR #024-5120 Dwelling, 79 Pinegrove Road

This dwelling is a one story Colonial Revival frame structure with composite shingle roof, and set atop a cinderblock foundation located approximately 0.2 miles south of the landfill area. Tax records indicate the dwelling was constructed circa 1960. Countless examples of this type of dwelling can be found in rural areas throughout the region. This resource is not felt to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further work is recommended.

DHR #072-0104 – Brown Farm

The Frazier House/Windsor House/Brown Farm includes a frame dwelling constructed in two phases. The earliest dates to 1780 and includes a one-and-a-half-story single room plan with loft. Around 1840 a two-story, I-house addition was attached to the east gable end of the original structure. Contributing resources include 2 slave quarters, a granary, barn, shed, well house, smoke house, and multiple poultry houses. The landfill area is located approximately 1.5 miles

west of the farm and the visual intrusion is expected to be minimal and no additional work is recommended.

DHR #072-0205 Dwelling, 1660 Route 630

This resource includes a domestic complex comprised of a two-story frame dwelling with gable roof, 2/2 double-hung windows, one story 3-bay porch constructed circa 1900; a secondary dwelling, and smokehouse. Located approximately 4 miles southeast of the Green Ridge property, visual impacts resulting from the proposed project are expected to be minimal and no further work is recommended.

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Appendix 1: Project Alternative Report

CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION: 3 ALTERNATIVES TO THE CHOSEN ALTERNATIVE AT THE PROPOSED GREEN RIDGE LANDFILL CUMBERLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Surveyed for:

MS. LYNN KLAPPICH, CSI, CCCA
WRE PROGRAM MANAGER
DRAPER ADEN ASSOCIATES
2206 South Main Street
Blacksburg, VA 24060
540-552-0444

Surveyed by:

LYLE E. BROWNING
Principal Investigator
BROWNING & ASSOCIATES, LTD.
138 SCOGGINS CREEK TRAIL
HARTFIELD, VA 23071
(804) 379-1666

2019

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969 as amended sets forth criteria for federally funded or permitted undertakings within the jurisdiction of the United States. The National Park Service (NPS) administers the Act. Each state and territory has the responsibility for administering the act and those efforts are under the direction of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In Virginia, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) is responsible for fulfilling these obligations.

Section 106 has implementing regulations under the Code of Federal Regulation, Title 36, Part 800 (36CFR800). In that regulatory framework, a project should identify reasonable alternatives to the proposed project area in the event that one or more of the alternatives are shown to be problematic. The reasons for a determination are based upon investigation of alternatives AND upon the weighing of the various factors that have an effect upon the undertaking.

Cultural Resources are a part of the investigation. Until such time as a comprehensive survey of the entirety of the United States is completed, the normal practice is to conduct evaluations of alternatives such that "project killers" may be identified and best-case evaluations may be made of the alternatives.

The Locations of the Alternatives

Three such alternative areas were identified for Cumberland County and the proposed Green Ridge Landfill. The chosen alternative is the ±1,178 acre area north of Route 60 straddling Pinegrove Road and bounded generally on the east by Miller Lane. Figures 1 and 2 show the location of the three alternatives and the chosen alternative.

Alternative 1 is comprised of 783 acres in Cumberland Tax Parcels 58-A-19, 58-A-20, 58-A-22, and 67-A-69. It is located east of Cumberland Courthouse on the south side of a rounded bend on Rt. 13, the Old Buckingham Road.

Alternative 2 is comprised of 1089 acres in Cumberland Tax Parcels 52-A-20 and 52-A-21. It is located south of Route 60 at the community of Clinton. It almost abuts the chosen alternative. It is very near the Powhatan County border.

Alternative 3 is comprised of 1988 acres in Cumberland Tax Parcels 72-A-3, 72-A-4, 72-A-5, 71-A-9, 72-A-10 and 72-A-11. It is located south of Route 60, west of and abutting onto Rt. 45 and is very near the border with Buckingham County. It straddles the Willis River.

Terrain Description

Terrain features are an important part of cultural resources evaluation. Access to potable water, arable land, game animals, transportation routes for both land and water movement are vital parts of the investigation of archaeological and architectural resources locations. These are typically broken down into prehistoric and historic components.

Topographically, Cumberland County is within both the James River and Appomattox River drainages. There is basically a "T" shaped upland area that has served in the historic periods as the location of the main transportation arteries. From the north near Cartersville heading south-southeast to Cumberland Courthouse and then continuing south south-west is a ridge that today contains Rt. 45. From Cumberland Courthouse eastward is a ridge that is today traversed by Rt. 60. The Willis's River parallels the county boundary that is just west of that watercourse. It discharges into the James River. South and east of the Rt. 45/60 alignment are several large creeks that empty into the Appomattox River. Railroad development followed the ridge along Rt. 60 to Cumberland Courthouse and then southwest along Rt. 45.

Figure 1. Cumberland County Land Parcels & 3 Alternatives & Chosen Alternative.

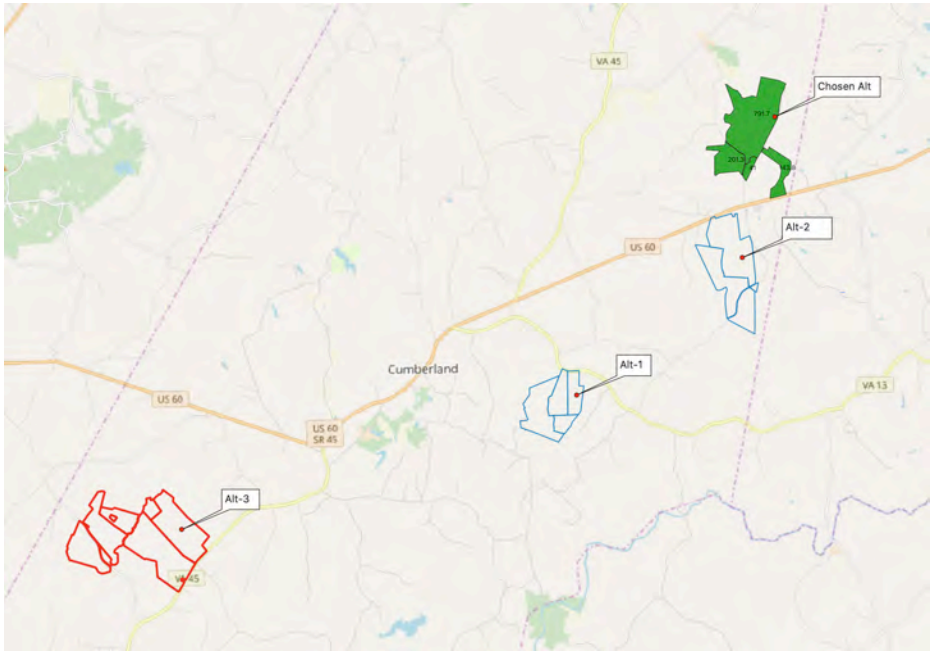

Figure 2. Cumberland County Map With 3 Alternatives & Chosen Alternative.

Alt-1 Prehistoric

The terrain in Alt-1 is highly dissected by Little Guinea Creek and its associated perennial and seasonal tributaries. Flat lands are upland erosion spurs and spur tips. Little Guinea Creek cuts through the bottom portion of the parcels and there are two intermittent streams drained by a perennial stream on the central and eastern portions.

The set of spur tips oriented perpendicular to Little Guinea Creek and those abutting the two intermittent creek swales are suitable for low-slope access by Cervidae (Deer, Elk) and Bison in their daily rounds from one watershed to another.

The expectation for prehistoric sites along the ridges, spurs and spur tips would be high due to the presence of stream cuts for hunting big game animals and for seasonal rounds for nut and berry gathering in the Archaic Period. These sites would be represented by stone chips from weapons/tool manufacture and maintenance with little expectation of subsurface deposits, although some sites do exhibit small numbers of pits.

Alt-1 Historic

The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County (Figure 3) shows Jones Upper Mill on Little Guinea Creek where it intersects a perennial stream drainage. Mrs. J. D. Isbell has a house on an upland flat and there is an unnamed structure at the edge of Rt. 13.

The 1850 Slave Schedule lists James Isbell with 47 slaves. It is not at this stage known whether the J. D. Isbell and James Isbell are the same person.

The 15' Lakeside Village 1960 USGS Quad (Figure 4) shows most of the property in forest. It also has several cleared patches that in general correspond with upland level terrain, suggesting past agricultural practices. No structures are shown on that map.

The expectation for historic sites is based on the Gilmer map that has a mill in Little Guinea Creek as well as Mrs. J. D. Isbell on the adjacent upland flat terrain that is suitable for agricultural pursuits. Another house without a name is also shown. There are at least three structures dating to the middle of the 19th century that may well extend back into the 18th century and original patenting.

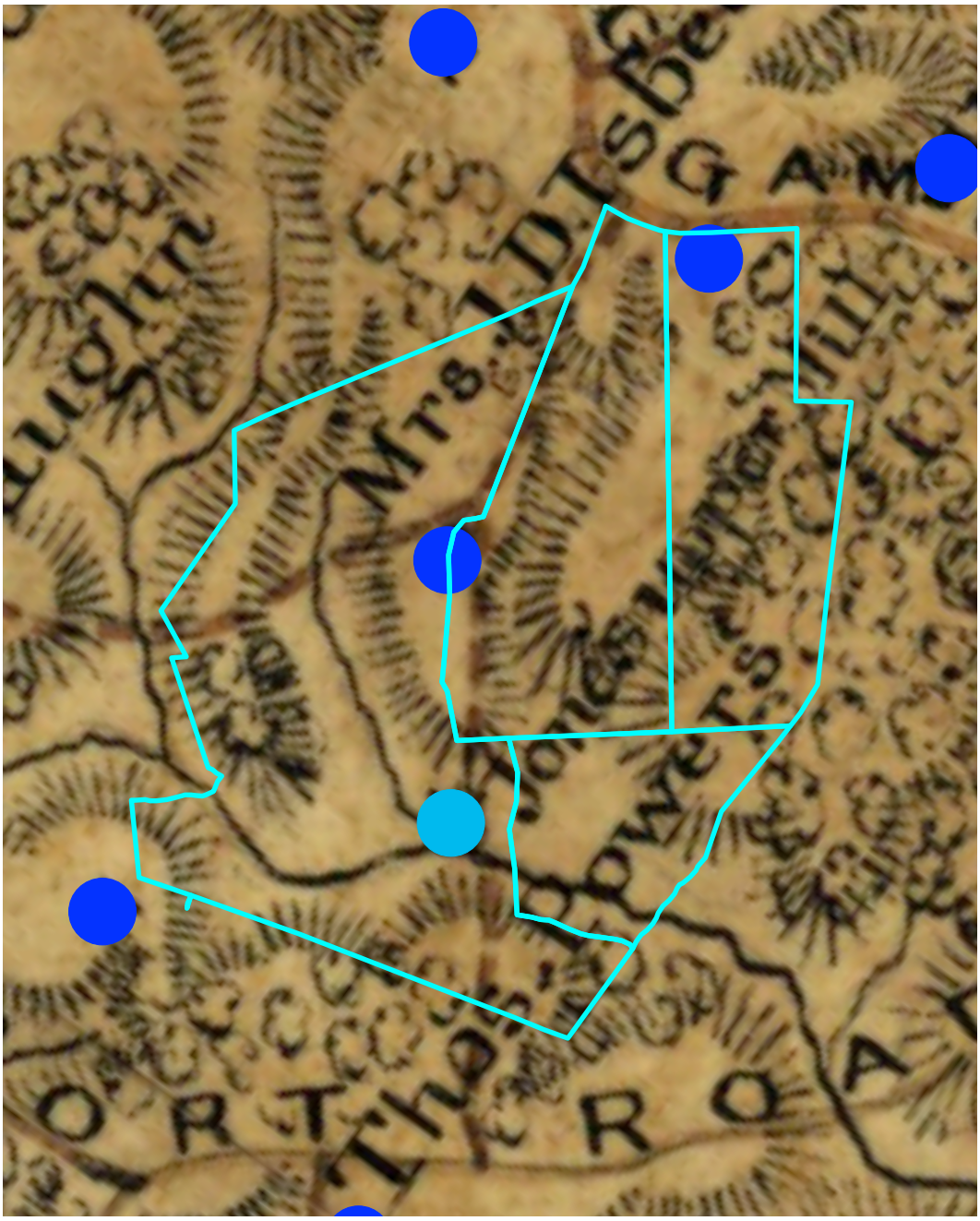

Figure 3. 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County Showing Alt-1.

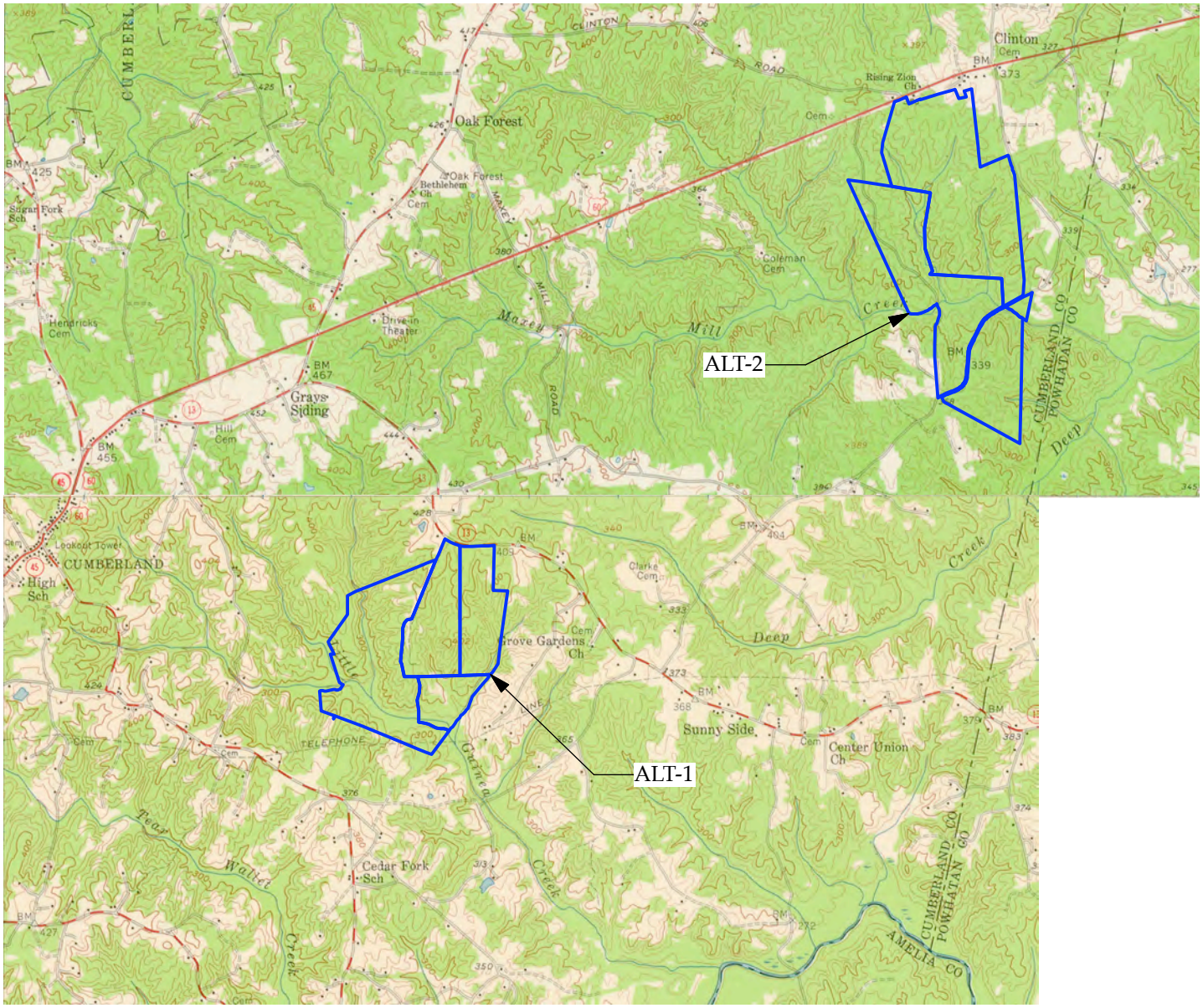

Figure 4. 1960 Lakeside Village and 1958 Jetersville 15' USGS Quad Sheets.

Alt-2 Prehistoric

The parcels are located on the south side of Rt. 60 just west of the community of Clinton. The parcels are directly across the road from Rising Zion Church. The parcels are bounded on the east and south by Rt. 654 and partially on the west by The Woods. Maxey Mill Creek cuts through the bottom 20% of the property. Two perennial streams feed the creek and cut the property into several linear strips. There are upland flats, spurs and spur tips that are suitable for prehistoric intermittent and seasonal occupation.

The expectation for prehistoric sites along the ridges, spurs and spur tips would be high due to the presence of stream cuts for hunting big game animals and for seasonal rounds for nut and berry gathering in the Archaic Period. These sites would be represented by stone chips from weapons/tool manufacture and maintenance with little expectation of subsurface deposits, although some sites do exhibit small numbers of pits.

Alt-2 Historic

The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County (Figure 5) shows William Hobson's house on the parcel south of Deep Creek. The North Fork of Deep Creek known later as Maxey Mill Creek does not have a mill, although there is a mill west of the parcels. The parcels are approximately bisected by the North Fork of Deep Creek. To either side of the creek there is arable cleared land shown on the uplands overlooking the creek and around the Hobson house.

The 15' Lakeside Village 1960 USGS Quad (Figure 6) shows Maxey Mill Creek. One of the two roads mentioned above are the probable location of the Maxey Mill. No structures are shown on the parcels, nor are there roads within the parcel part from the county road on the west side.

The expectation for historic sites is high based on the Gilmer Map. William H. Hobson owned 22 slaves and William T. Hobson owned 13 slaves in the 1850 Slave Schedule. There is a Samuel Garrett listed next in the owner sequence and there is a nearby S. Garrett to the W. T. Hobson. The presumption is that there may be both a house for the Hobson family, a house or houses at the main house and/or in adjacent fields for slaves.

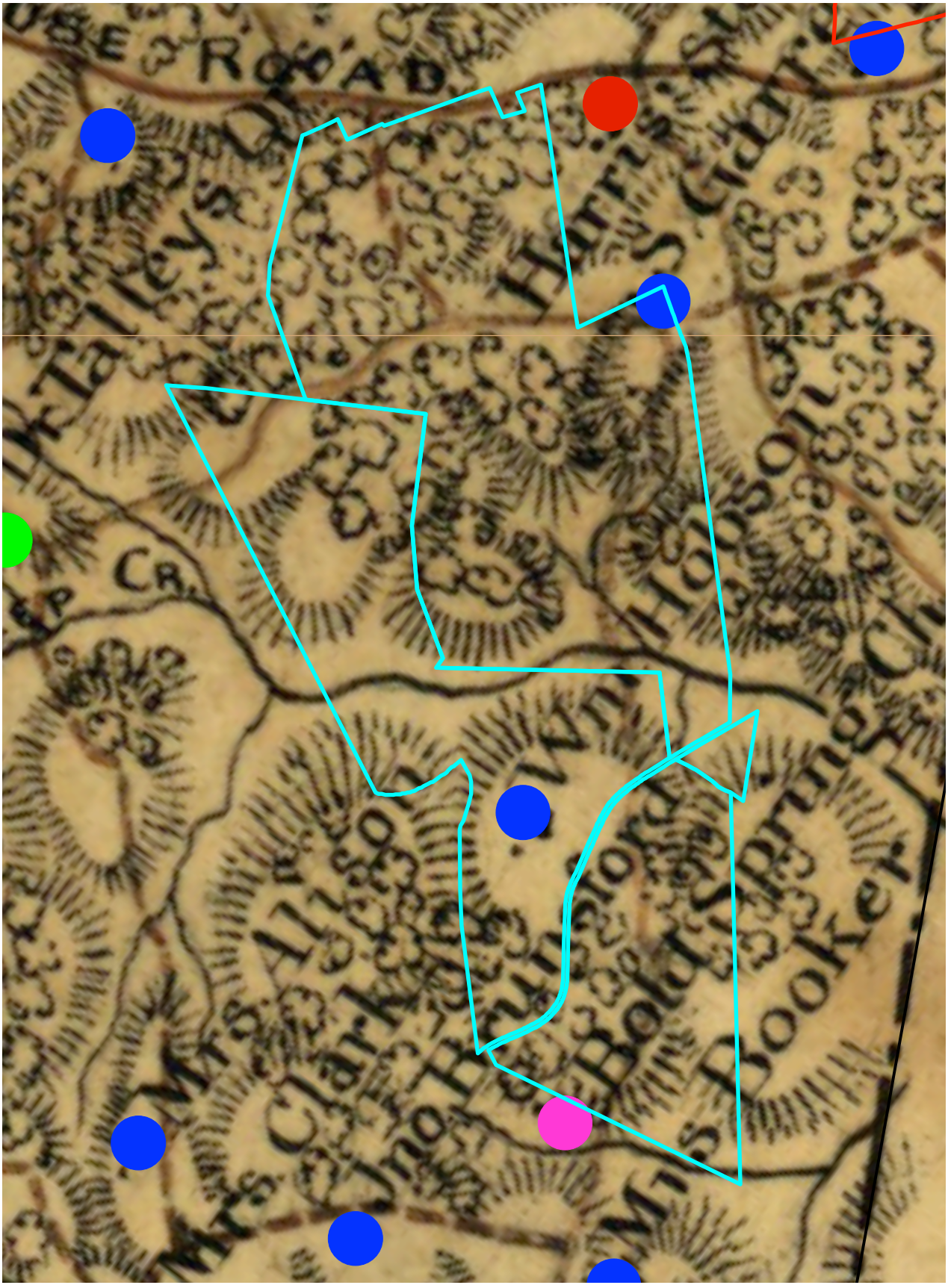

Figure 5. 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County Showing Alt-2.

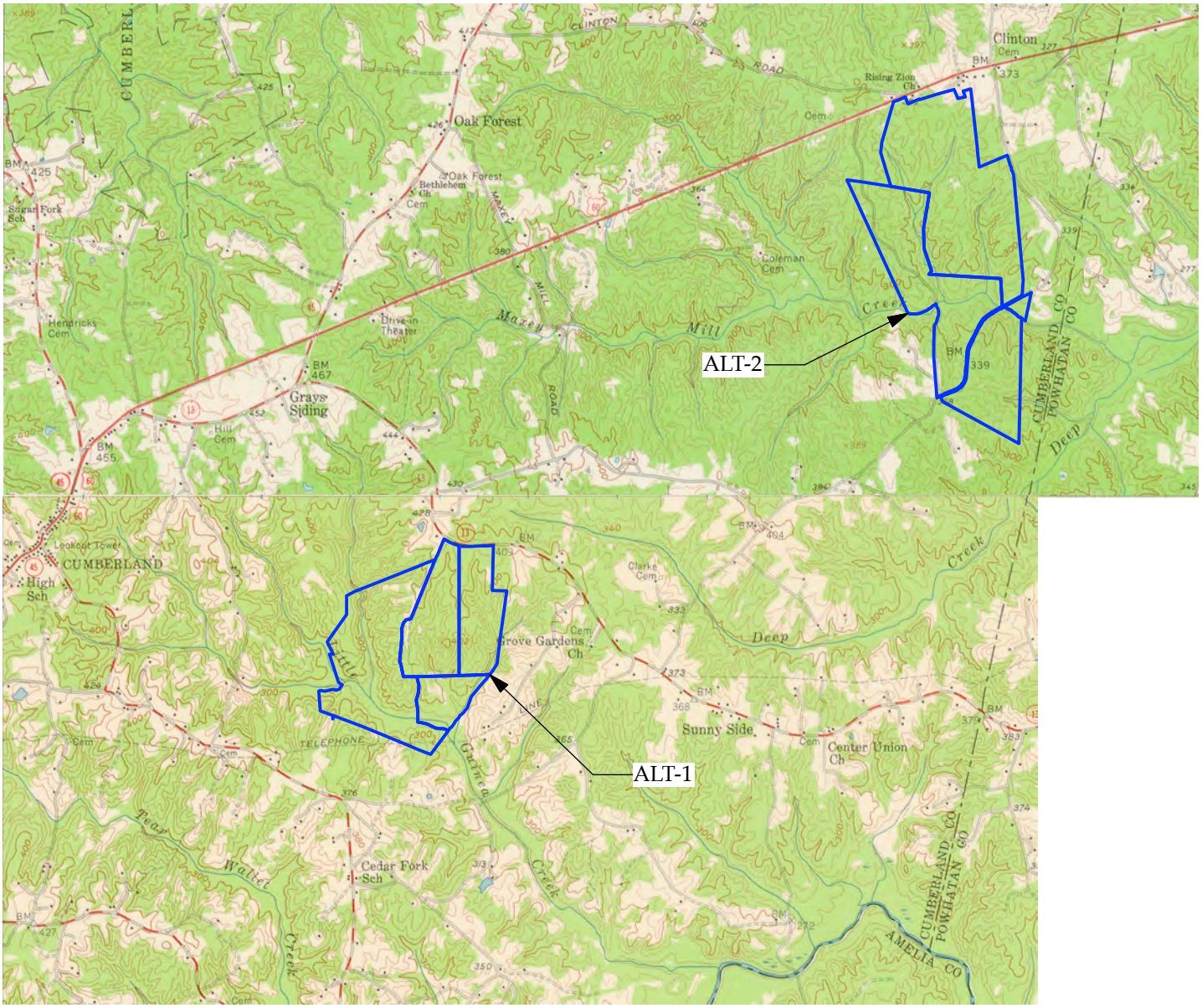

Figure 6. 1960 Lakeside Village and 1958 Jetersville 15' USGS Quad Sheets Showing Alt-2.

Alt 3 Prehistoric

The parcels are located on the west side of Rt. 45 straddling the Willis's River and nearly abutting the county border with Buckingham. The parcels east of the river are highly dissected uplands with erosion tongues oriented perpendicular to the ridge and the river. Both parcels have small streams approximately bisecting them leading to the river. The river and associated floodplain would provide riparian resources for Native Americans. The stream beds have corresponding streams on the southeast side of Rt. 45 that offer low-slope access by Cervidae (Deer, Elk) and Bison in their daily rounds from one watershed to another.

The west side of the river has similar terrain, but much wider spurs and significant floodplain for settlement. The parcel adjacent to Fork Swamp has a wide flattish area abutting onto floodplain that has produced Woodland period sites in other Piedmont locations. Most of the knowledge about Woodland Period sites comes from 1950's and 1960's investigations of palisaded villages whereas more dispersed villages are hardly represented in the site inventories.

The expectation for prehistoric sites along the ridges, spurs and spur tips would be high due to the presence of stream cuts for hunting big game animals and for seasonal rounds for nut and berry gathering in the Archaic Period. These sites would be represented by stone chips from weapons/tool manufacture and maintenance with little expectation of subsurface deposits, although some sites do exhibit small numbers of pits.

The nature of Late Woodland habitation is moderately understood where large rivers and extensive floodplains offer semi-permanent village site locales. These depended upon the arable soils for their incipient horticultural lifeway. The highly dissected inland terrain has multitudes of small, probably seasonally occupied sites, hunting stations and the like. Lithic procurements sites where suitable quartz outcrops occur are also likely. The floodplain at the site is suitable for a small Late Woodland and/or Contact period site.

Alt 3 Historic

The Willis River has historic canal navigation structures. The James River and Kanawha Canal system operated to Lynchburg by 1850. The Willis River Navigation began in 1774 and continued to past 1900. Just downstream from Alt 3 is Ca Ira to which a slackwater canal was built from the junction of the Willis and the James Rivers (Trout 1994). This was the head of navigation until 1816 when it was extended to Curdsville in 1816.

The 15' USGS quad (Figure 8) shows Rt. 634 crossing the river that also passes through the southwestern or upriver portion of the project. The Hillcrest 24k quad shows a road leading off Rt. 45 that also appears on the Farmville 15' and 30' USGS Quads. The road leads from Guinea Mills to the river and appears to be related to canal transport.

The 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County (Figure 7) was examined to determine whether resources were present that were depicted on the map. Alt-3 borders Rt. 45 on the southeast. A straight copy and paste of the parcel boundaries was less than satisfactory as the middle of the parcel set was bisected by the Willis River and on the northeast was about 3100 feet from the northwest corner of the project set. Alt-3 did not project beyond Camp Branch. Route 632 with its characteristic bend appears on Gilmer as an additional placement point.

Placing a current property/parcel line onto an older map is seldom done with absolute accuracy. A process of "rubber-sheeting" whereby the overlaid parcel map is stretched to fit the available known points is accepted as a "best-fit" solution. With the given boundaries and anchors, there are two named houses within Alt-e and one map notation of "B.S." which may correspond to "base station" as used by surveyors currently. B.S. appears at other locations, each of which is on a roadway. Each major road has circles with dots in their centers that appear to denote where transits were located for the purposes of surveying the county. It is also possible that these were points at which shots were taken although they have far shorter line of sight distances than the map depicts.

Sources of "confusion" are a byword in historic research. Census tabulations are meant to be a list of every person residing in the United States and territories. Census takers did circuits each day. It has been observed that the spelling of names is often problematic, based on what the enumerator thought the persons name was and then how it was written. The cartographers who produced the Gilmer maps were on a wartime footing and had what can only be termed creative spellings. Mistakes of spelling and of place cannot be ruled out. In this case, the US Census had two parts: the enumeration of the people living in Cumberland County as defined by Federal Law; and the Slave Schedules that listed the owner of slaves as well as an information set about each slave, except for their names. Two such cases exist on Alt-3. O. Smith is shown on the Gilmer Map. The census lists Sion O. Smith (Assuming that Sion is actually correct). What is not known is what Smith was called in everyday life. The census would be a more formal listing while the Gilmer map could show the everyday name for the person. The transformation from the script of the earlier centuries to the far more legible and thus able to be digitized typeface is also a frequent source of error.

On the Gilmer map a Dr. Toles is shown. In the 1860 census, there is a William B. Towles who is a physician, but his name is spelled with the "w". On the slave schedules, the transliteration of slave owners showed a William B. Fowles with 20 slaves.

By listing the various spellings and then comparing where they are listed in relation to their neighbors, it is often possible to determine the location and spelling of the parties of interest. However, the dispositive spelling is in legal documents prepared by attorneys. O. Smith and Dr. Toles (Towles, Fowles) are shown on the map. Smith is near Rt. 45 and Toles is on the west side of Big Willis River. Smith's house is along Rt. 45 and he is listed as owning 10 slaves. The map shows the upland ridge that Rt. 45 centerlines and it shows cleared land on the ridge and on one erosion tongue overlooking the river. The other two erosion tongues appear as wooded.

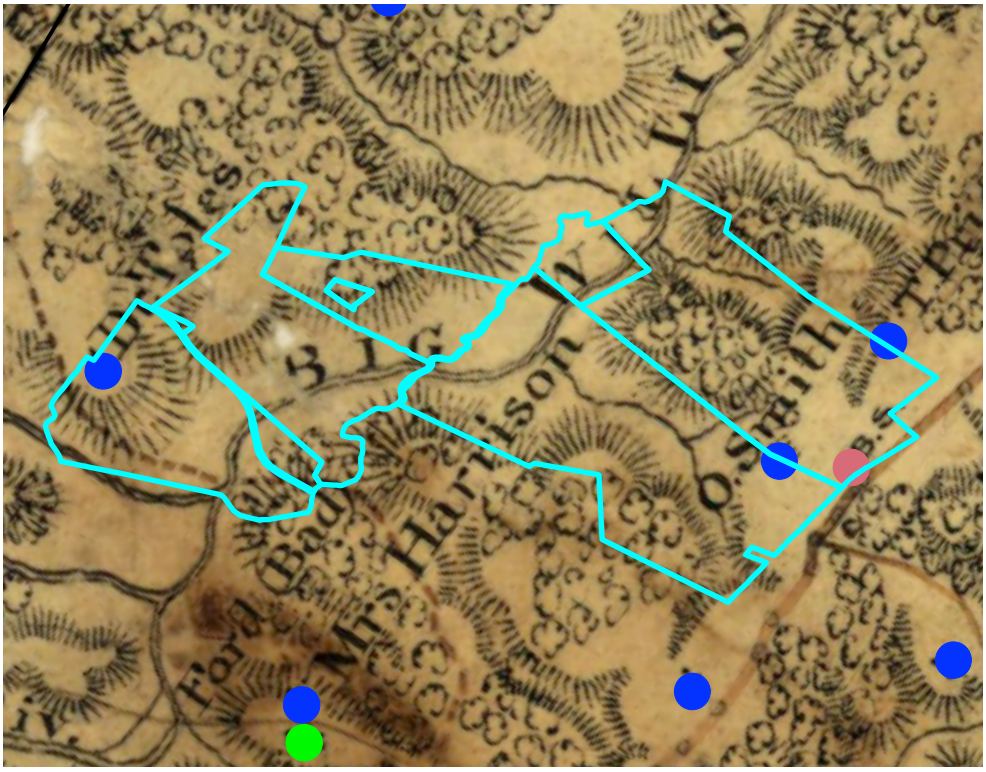

Figure 7. 1864 Gilmer Map of Cumberland County Showing Alt-3.

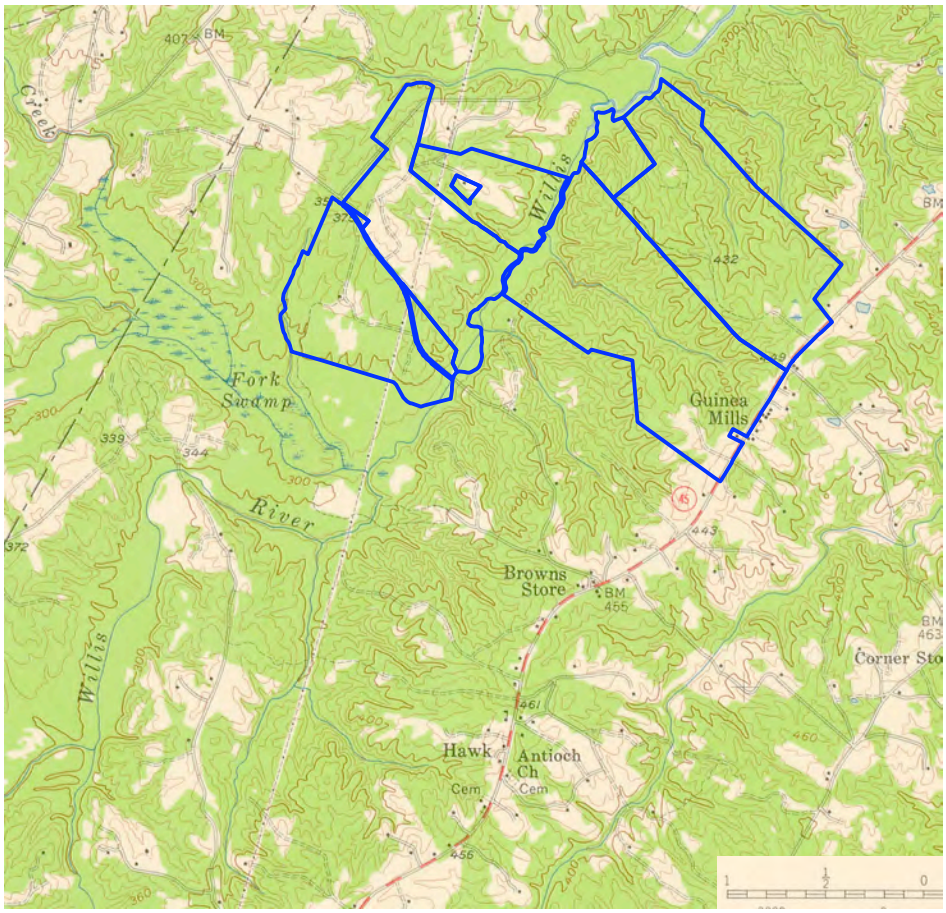

Figure 8. 1958 Farmville USGS 15' Quad Showing Alt-3.

Toles is listed as having 20 slaves in the 1860 Slave Schedule with a total value of $16,605 and had 4 slave houses listed as well. The terrain is entirely suitable for agricultural pursuits and with the number of slaves that Dr. Toles (Towles, Fowles) owned, it is highly likely that there will be outlying slave quarters on his property. Towles property has upland ridge terrain that is open as well as erosion tongues that are wooded. The property includes a road leading to the river and crossing it, thus either a bridge or ford would be present.

In the historic period as depicted on the 1864 Gilmer Map, the land in Alt-3 is in agricultural fields, forest and floodplain. Slave ownership figures have 30 slaves on the parcels. While there will be houses in the main compound for each for the owners and slaves, there is a very high probability that there will also be separate field quarters located at a distance from the house.

The presence of Willis's River Navigation structures is highly probable, along with at least one bridge or ford.

The 1958 Farmville USGS 15' Quad (see Figure 8) shows the road across the Willis's River and shows several roads leading into the parcels adjoining Rt. 45 towards the river. There are clear patches shown that might indicate former habitation sites. One extant structure is shown at the base of the floodplain on the east side of the river and three extant structures are shown on the west side of the river on the uplands..

This property has a very high probability of structures that were extant during the Civil War and thus possibly as early as the first round of land patents for the county.

Summary & Recommendations

It is no exaggeration to say that for any acreage similar to that of the chosen alternative, the population and structural density will have similar numbers. At this point, while the names of the property owners are known but for one, additional research will need to be done to show how many people lived on these properties and when they lived there and when historic occupation started. Exhaustive research of this nature is in the vast majority of cases reserved for structures in the chosen alternative. It is certain that any 19th century structural complex will require a Phase II investigation if affected. The Gilmer Map is a snapshot in time and how far back to the first land patentees the particular parcel reaches can only be determined by a deep title search.

The prehistoric potential for the three alternatives is much higher than for the chosen alternative due to the presence of watercourses that penetrate inland from larger water courses. Any structure or boat remnant associated with the historic Willis's River Navigation is without doubt going to require additional investigation.

The historic potential for Alt-1 and Alt-2 is lower than that of the chosen alternative and higher for Alt-3 than that of the chosen alternative.

Combining the potential for archaeological sites for each of the alternatives, Alt-1, Alt-2 and Alt-3 all have a higher potential for the presence of archaeological sites based upon standard settlement models than the chosen alternative.

References Cited

Trout, William E., III
1994 The Slate And Willis's Rivers Atlas. VA Canals and Navigations Society Publication.

APPENDIX 2: VIEWSHED ANALYSIS

Draper Aden Associates
Engineering • Surveying • Environmental Services

Memorandum

To:	Browning and Associates
From:	Lynn Klappich, Program Manager
Date:	February 12, 2020
Project Name:	Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility – Cumberland County, VA
Project Number:	18020117-030102
Subject:	Viewshed analysis – Modified analysis – Appendix 2 – Phase I report
cc:	Mike Futrell

On February 10, 2020, Draper Aden Associates GIS personnel completed a revised viewshed analysis for the above referenced facility. The revision was required as the initial analysis had assumed two disposal units and a consistent height above existing ground as a design was not available. At this time a conceptual design has been completed for the western fill area and this design was utilized in the modified analysis.

Below is a description of our methodology and findings for the viewshed analysis.

Methodology – A viewshed analysis was performed for the area surrounding the proposed Green Ridge landfill to determine if the completed landfill would be visible from archaeological sites and standing structures that are either on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Lidar data from 2016 for all areas within 5 miles of the proposed landfill property were acquired from the Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN) lidar download FTP site. The data set is formally referred to as the "USGS Chesapeake Bay VA QL2 LiDAR Project". We acquired the raw point cloud in LAS format. The same data set can also be downloaded from the USGS website: https://viewer.nationalmap.gov/basic/

The viewshed analysis is a common tool in GIS analysis of topography. Historically the challenges have been data resolution and approaches to taking forest cover into account. A 'bare earth' model, or a digital elevation model (DEM) was often all that was available. If a land use or forest cover layer existed for a study site the model could be augmented by adding elevation to the forested areas in order to approximate the tree canopy. With the availability of lidar it is possible to accurately model features

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sitting upon the earth surface. This is typically referred to as a digital surface model (DSM) and represents the upper surfaces such as tree canopy and building roofs. Using this surface makes viewshed analysis much more representative of reality.

Our first step was to convert the lidar point cloud into a DSM raster layer. We chose a grid or cell size of 10-feet as a reasonable generalization of tree canopy and more than sufficient for bare ground representation. Using ArcGIS lidar tools, 'LAS Dataset to Raster', we calculated the DSM using a MAXIMUM cell assignment type. Basically, this assigned the DSM cell elevation as the highest point falling in the cell.

The current proposed finished landfill includes one waste management area and has a distinct peak at an elevation of 690 MSL. For a conservative measure we set a viewpoint above the peak at an elevation of 695 MSL. We then used the ArcGIS Viewshed Tool Set, 'Viewshed' to generate the standard visible/not-visible derivative layer based upon the DSM. This layer is typically shown as green/red, though often made partially transparent for evaluation of individual locations, so often it will be shown as a lime/pink overlay.

The majority of visible features are tree canopy, especially beyond the first mile. The forest cover effectively blocks a sight line to other features. Each of the sites were then manually reviewed with aerial imagery and terrain models to determine if the viewshed analysis made sense and corresponded with the aerial imagery. This provided a secondary and different review of whether the mound of the proposed Green Ridge landfill would be visible or not. Again, the review showed that the line of sight to the proposed landfill is typically blocked by trees that are in relative near proximity to the sites.

The resulting viewshed analysis is shown in Figure 2. Areas shaded in pink will not have a direct line of sight to the finished waste management area. Based on this analysis, the landfill will be potentially visible from only one resource currently listed or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (DHR ID 024-5082 - Pine Grove School) depending on viewer position and status of the tree line across the road.

Attachment 1 – Figure 1 - Viewshed Analysis

ATTACHMENT 1

Assumed finished elevation at 690’ (above MSL)

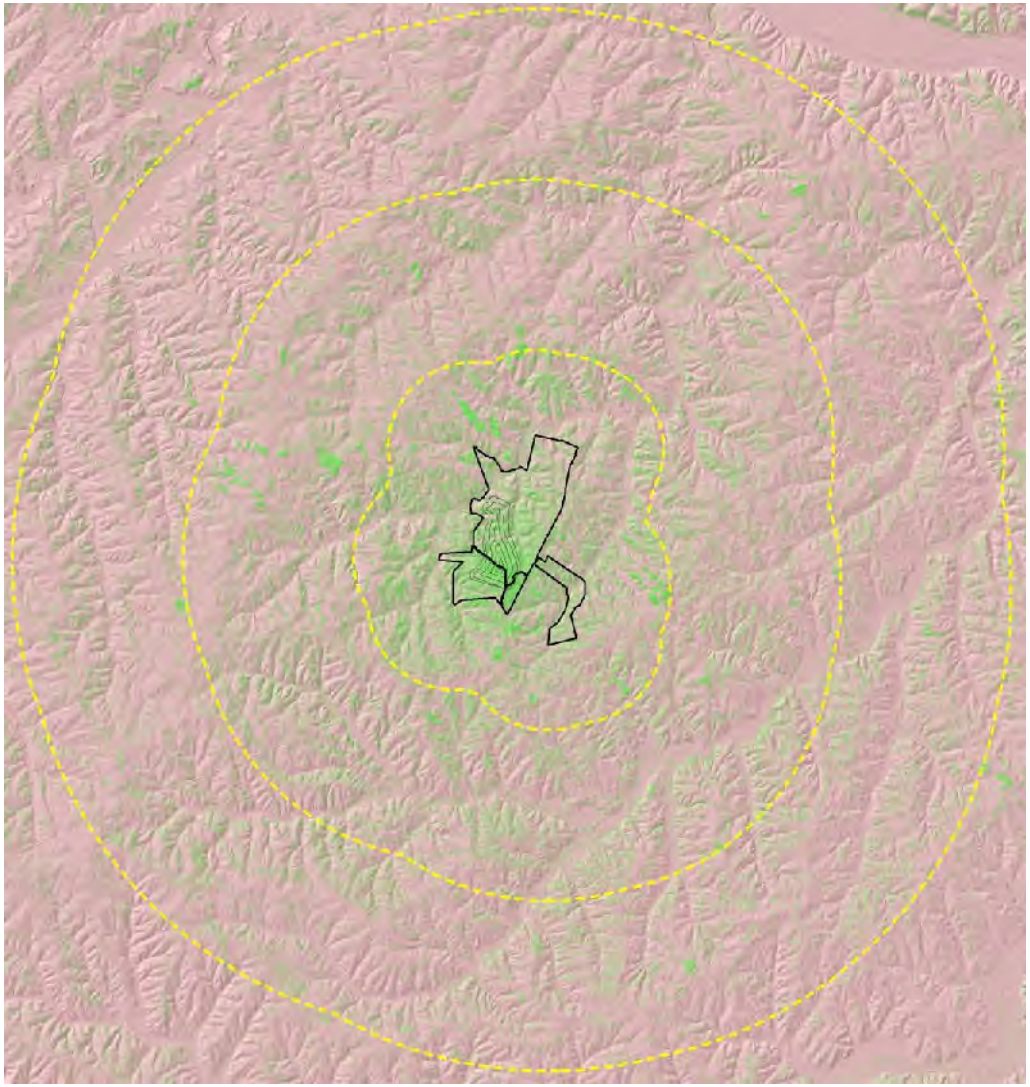

Figure 1 – Viewshed Analysis – Green Ridge Landfill – Buffers at 1, 3, and 5 miles (Areas in Pink are not visible from the finished landfill)

APPENDIX 3: ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Area 3

44CM0136

STP 114, Fill 1

Glass

1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner fragment

STP 115, Fill 1

Miscellaneous

4 brick fragments (61g)

STP 118, Fill 1

Ceramics

2 stoneware sherds, white, undecorated, refined, flatware

Glass

1 clear unidentified fragment

4 windowpane fragments, lime soda (1864-present)

2 windowpane fragments, lime soda (1864-present)

3 light aqua bottle/jar fragments

Metal

2 cut nail(s), machine headed (1805-present)

1 cut nail(s) fragment, machine headed (1805-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment (18g) (discarded in lab)

STP 119, Fill 1

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

1 button flat, round, copper alloy button, 18mm in diameter, missing shank, embossed lettering on back LONDON

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

Miscellaneous

5 brick fragments (52g) (discarded in lab)

STP 122, Fill 1

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

1 olive green bottle/jar fragment

1 dark olive green bottle/jar fragment

Metal

3 unidentified nail(s) fragments

STP 123, Fill 1

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

5 windowpane fragments, lime soda burned (1864-present)

1 clear unidentified fragment thin

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) possible rim or lip (1912-present)

7 windowpane fragments, lime soda (1864-present)

2 windowpane fragments, lime soda one burned/deformed (1864-present)

Metal

2 fragments thin, corroded

1 cut nail(s) fragment (1805-present)

1 chain link corroded, possible spring snap link

STP 124, Ap

Ceramics

1 stoneware sherd, brown, undecorated, utilitarian

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Metal

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

1 wire nail(s), roofing (1901-present)

3 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 125, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

STP 128, Apb

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

STP 132, Apb

Glass

1 cobalt unidentified fragment

STP 133, Fill 1

Glass

1 pale green bottle/jar fragment

2 clear bottle/jar fragments, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Metal

4 fragments

4 unidentified nail(s) fragments

3 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 134, Fill 1

Ceramics

1 unidentified earthenware sherd, no glaze, flatware spalled

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

STP 137, Fill 1

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

STP 145, Ap

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, refined (1779-1830)

STP 161, Fill 1

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments (95g) (discarded in lab)

STP 162, Ap

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, unidentified, rim, refined, flatware white with blue along rim edge (1779-1830)

Metal

1 wrought nail(s), hand headed

STP 163, Fill 1

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

STP 165, Fill 1

Ceramics

2 pearlware sherds, embossed, base, refined, flatware one with embossed annular pattern (1779-1830)

STP 133N, Fill 1

Glass

3 windowpane fragments, lime soda (1864-present)

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragments, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

9 Ball blue canning jar jar fragments, cylindrical, automatic bottle machine (1909-ca. 1939)

Metal

4 wire nail(s) fragments (1890s-present)

2 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

3 fragments heavily corroded

Miscellaneous

2 bone fragments (20g)

STP 133W, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 137W, Fill 1

Miscellaneous

5 bone fragments

Area 1

44CM0137

STP 22, Ap

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragments , automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

STP 48, Ap

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

STP 52, Ap

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, white, undecorated, refined, flatware

Glass

2 clear bottle/jar fragments, automatic bottle machine (ABM) one square base (1912-present)

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) stippling on one side (1912-present)

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) approx 6 x4cm, embossed lettering and numbering on base: "I58"; "S"; "T" in a keystone maker's mark (Knox Bottle Co. of Mississippi. Palestine, Texas plant) (1940-1952)

Miscellaneous

2 coal fragments (4g)

STP 53, Ap

Glass

1 dark bluish-green unidentified fragment decorative embossed pattern

STP 60, Ap

Glass

2 clear bottle/jar fragments

STP 64, Ap

Glass

2 Ball blue canning jar bottle/jar fragments, automatic bottle machine (ABM) one embossed, "E" above "S O" (1909-ca. 1939)

STP 89, Ap

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

STP 91, Ap

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

STP 48E, Ap

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

STP 48W, Ap

Glass

1 amber bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) embossed lettering "TE" (1912-present)

1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner fragment

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

STP 60E, Ap

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

STP 60N, Ap

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, white, undecorated, rim, refined (1820-present)

1 whiteware sherd, white, undecorated, base, refined, flatware portion of makers mark (1820-present)

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

STP 60W, Ap

Glass

1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner fragment

STP 64E, Ap

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Metal

1 unidentified nail(s) heavily corroded

STP 64S, Ap

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, white, undecorated, refined, holloware (1820-present)

Glass

1 clear bottle fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) square, flat, base, embossed "4" in circle (1912-present)

Metal

2 fragments

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

STP 91E, Ap

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, white, undecorated, rim, refined (1779-1830)

Area 1

44CM0138

MD 01, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 02, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 03, Fill 1

Metal

1 eye bolt

MD 04, Fill 1

Metal

1 fragment angled rim, 1.5 cm thick

MD 05, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 06, Ap

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base, refined, flatware (1779-1830)

Metal

1 tubular, tapered, threaded end

MD 07, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment (60g)

MD 08, Ap

Metal

1 enamelware pot lid fragment blue and white, hole in center

MD 09, Ap

Metal

1 strap hinge fragment

MD 10, Fill 1

Metal

1 boot spur with heel band, neck, and rowel

MD 11, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 12, Fill 1

Glass

5 clear unidentified fragments burned

Metal

4 cut nail(s), T-head (1805-present)

2 cut nail(s), machine headed (1805-present)

6 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 wire nail(s), roofing (1901-present)

Miscellaneous

1 shoe sole fragment child's shoe heel

MD 13, Fill 1

Glass

1 clear unidentified fragment burned and fused

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

1 fragment thin

6 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 wire fragment

2 wire nail(s) fragments (1890s-present)

MD 14, Fill 1

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Metal

12 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

1 cut nail(s), machine headed (1805-present)

1 safety pin fragment

MD 15, Fill 1

Glass

1 clear unidentified fragment burned

2 windowpane fragments, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

5 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 staple

MD 16, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

5 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 wire nail(s), roofing (1901-present)

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment flat, thin

MD 17, Fill 1

Metal

1 staple fragment

MD 18, Fill 1

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Metal

4 barbed wire fragments corroded

MD 19, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 20, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 21, Fill 1

Metal

3 barbed wire fragments corroded

MD 22, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 23, Fill 1

Glass

2 very pale aqua unidentified fragments burned and fused

2 orange unidentified fragments burned

1 red unidentified fragments burned and fused

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

3 wire nail(s) fragments (1890s-present)

Miscellaneous

2 unknown material, burned with nail holes, fused with window glass and charcoal

MD 24, Fill 1

Glass

4 clear unidentified fragments burned and fused

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Metal

1 steamer trunk corner guard fragment

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

1 steamer trunk corner guard with attached fasteners

MD 25, Fill 1

Glass

1 amber bottle fragment, duraglas base, burned, stippled, embossed "4" (post-1940)

2 clear unidentified fragments burned

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Metal

3 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

2 wire nail(s) fragments (1890s-present)

MD 26, Fill 1

Glass

1 clear unidentified fragment burned

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

1 clear canister annular, embossed lines along rim, embossed "J"

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 27, Fill 1

Metal

2 fragments thin

1 steamer trunk corner guard decorated, two attached nail fragments

2 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 28, Fill 1

Metal

1 hinge door or cabinet hinge

MD 29, Fill 1

Glass

4 windowpane fragments, lime soda (1864-present)

MD 30, Fill 1

Metal

1 fragment 21x6x0.6 cm, curved, raised rim

MD 31, Fill 1

Glass

1 clear jar fragment, cylindrical, automatic bottle machine (ABM) ball/mason jar threaded rim, intact metal lid and milk glass lid liner; embossed lettering on lid, "Presto" (1912-present)

MD 32, Fill 1

Metal

3 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 34, Fill 1

Metal

1 fragment

MD 35, Fill 1

Metal

2 unidentified nail(s) fragments

3 wire nail(s) fragments (1890s-present)

MD 36, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

2 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 37, Fill 1

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, refined, flatware (1820-present)

Metal

1 cut nail(s), machine headed (1805-present)

MD 38, Fill 1

Glass

1 white milk glass tableware fragment rim ; scalloped and linear, molded pattern on exterior surface, smooth interior.

1 white milk glass tableware fragment rim ; molded shell pattern on exterior surface, floral pattern on interior.

Metal

2 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 disk 3.5 cm in diameter with three linear holes

MD 39, Fill 1

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, refined (1820-present)

Metal

1 thin, folded

2 fragments thin

MD 40, Fill 1

Metal

1 fragment thin, flat, square or rectangular, two intact edges; raised rim, slightly raised ridge 2 cm from rim.

MD 41, Fill 1

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, white, refined, flatware gold and green annular pattern

Metal

1 spoon fragment spoon, nearly intact bowl and attached neck

MD 42, Fill 1

Metal

1 door lock case

SC 01, Ap

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment burned

4 windowpane fragments, lime soda (1864-present)

4 clear unidentified fragments burned

Area 6

44CM0139

STP 35, Fill 1

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda thin (1864-present)

Metal

14 thin

Miscellaneous

83 brick 80+ brick fragments and 3 whole bricks (discarded in field)

STP 36, Fill 1

Miscellaneous

25 brick fragments observed but not collected

STP 40, Fill 1

Miscellaneous

25 brick fragments observed but not collected

STP 35N, Fill 1

Miscellaneous

25 brick fragments (not collected)

STP 40N, Fill 1

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

1 triangular; wire ring; pull tab (possible)

Area 2

44CM0141

STP 262, Ap

Metal

1 spike corroded, length: 22 cm.

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

1 thin strap, u-bolts and eye bolt with iron ring attached

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 267, Ap

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

STP 290, Ap

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) rectangular 4.5x3x8.5 cm., 2.5cm diameter mouth, embossed lettering/numbering on base "2.5 FL. OZ.", "S" within a circle maker's mark (1914-1930)

STP 293, Ap

Glass

3 clear bottle fragments, contact mold one rectangular (1810-1880)

Metal

11 fragments 3 possible rim fragments

STP 294, Ap

Metal

1 fragment thin

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 297, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 304, Ap

Glass

7 unidentified fragments

STP 308, Ap

Miscellaneous

4 concrete fragments (discarded in field)

STP 309, Ap

Metal

3 unidentified nail(s) fragments

STP 313, Ap

Glass

6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragments, automatic bottle machine (ABM) 2 threaded rim fragments (1912-present)

Metal

3 unidentified nail(s) fragments

1 wagon endgate/box rod length: 54 cm.

STP 267N, Ap

Metal

4 unidentified nail(s) fragments

STP 293N, Ap

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment

STP 294E, Ap

Glass

3 clear bottle/jar fragments, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner jar fragment

24 windowpane fragments, lime soda (1864-present)

STP 294S, Ap

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, white, undecorated, base, refined, flatware (1779-1830)

STP 297E, Ap

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Metal

3 handle fragments

1 wire nail(s) with bent tip (1890s-present)

1 threaded cap with four prongs

Area 3

44CM0144

MD 1, Ap

Metal

1 oval ring, length: 8 cm; chain link (possible)

MD 2, Ap

Metal

1 fragment square, 6x5x1 cm .

MD 3, Ap

Metal

1 hoop diameter: 9 cm, width: 5 cm, with raised element 2 cm wide and high along width of hoop

MD 4, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 5, Ap

Metal

1 fragment curved, 7.5x4.5x0.6 cm.

MD 6, Ap

Metal

1 strap hinge fragment

MD 7, Ap

Metal

1 plowshare

MD 8, Ap

Metal

1 horseshoe fragment

MD 9, Ap

Metal

1 fragment flat, thickness: 0.05 cm

MD 10, Ap

Metal

1 cultivator shank bent, 16.5x4.5 cm, single hole in center.

MD 11, Ap

Metal

1 fragment flat, with raised rim, 0.5 cm in thickness

MD 12, Ap

Metal

1 bar, corroded, 15x3x.5 cm

MD 13, Ap

Metal

1 strap hinge fragment

MD 14, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 15, Ap

Metal

1 strap hinge fragment nut and bolt attached

MD 16, Ap

Metal

1 horseshoe fragment

MD 18, Ap

Metal

1 horseshoe

MD 19, Ap

Metal

1 plowshare

MD 20, Ap

Metal

1 fragment flat, curved; hoe (possible)

MD 21, Ap

Glass

1 dark amber cylindrical bottle/jar fragment 0.6 cm thick

1 amber bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) embossed lettering "...DE MARK R..." (1912-present)

Metal

1 fragment length: 9 cm, diameter: 1.5 cm

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment heavily corroded

MD 22, Ap

Ceramics

1 stoneware sherd, white, salt glazed, utilitarian, holloware large jug mouth and body; mouth diameter 3 cm.

Glass

1 clear bottle fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) rectangular, narrow neck; includes portion of mouth, neck and body; whiskey or medicine bottle. (1912-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment (122g) (discarded in lab)

MD 23, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

1 bent, corroded

MD 24, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 25, Ap

Metal

1 horseshoe

MD 26, Ap

Metal

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

MD 27, Ap

Metal

1 strap 79x1.5x0.3 cm with holes for fasteners. Weight: 237.7 g.

MD 28, Ap

Metal

1 horseshoe

MD 29, Ap

Metal

1 fragment thin

1 cylindrical, length: 4 cm

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment heavily corroded

MD 30, Ap

Metal

1 wire fragment length: 38 cm.

MD 31, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 32, Ap

Metal

3 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 33, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 34, Ap

Metal

1 fragment 13x2x1 cm

MD 35, Ap

Metal

1 fragment

MD 36, Ap

Metal

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

MD 38, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

3 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 39, Ap

Metal

1 strap fragment 11x3 cm, hole 3 cm from end, strap hinge (possible)

MD 40, Ap

Metal

1 fragment 22x5 cm, stepped edge and raised ridge along length

MD 41, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 42, Ap

Metal

1 fragment

MD 43, Ap

Metal

1 bolt fragment corroded, remnant of attached nut

1 fragment thin, thickness: 0.4 cm, raised ridge along one edge

MD 44, Ap

Metal

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

MD 45, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 46, Ap

Metal

1 fragment thin, 1.4x3.5 cm, rounded on one end; kitchen utensil handle (possible)

MD 47, Ap

Metal

1 horseshoe fragment

MD 48, Ap

Metal

1 fragment curved, length: 20 cm, thickness: 1-2 cm

MD 49, Ap

Metal

1 fragment concave, thickness: 0.5 cm; embossed "S" on surface

MD 50, Ap

Metal

1 wire-like link, corroded

MD 51, Ap

Metal

1 fragment flat with raised edges, 9.5x7x0.4 cm.

MD 52, Ap

Metal

1 fragment square 6 x 6 x 0.4 cm , raised rim (.06 cm) along one edge

MD 53, Ap

Metal

1 scissors fragment scissor handle

MD 54, Ap

Metal

1 fragment L-shaped, length: 11cm, thickness: 1-2 cm; weight: 123.3g

MD 55, Ap

Metal

1 horseshoe fragment

MD 56, Ap

Metal

1 fragment length: 8 cm

MD 57, Ap

Metal

1 fragment

MD 58, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 59, Ap

Metal

2 strap fragments

MD 60, Ap

Metal

1 fragment 4.4x1.7x1.2 cm, slightly tapered along length

MD 61, Ap

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar fragments, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragments (93g) (discarded in field)

MD 62, Ap

Metal

1 cultivator shank 16.5x4.5 cm, single hole in center

MD 63, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 64, Ap

Metal

1 fragments thin, width: 2.5 cm, evenly spaced, slotted holes

MD 65, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) 10.5cm (1890s-present)

MD 66, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 67, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 68, Ap

Metal

1 plowshare fragment

MD 69, Ap

Metal

1 fragment curved, 4.5x1.5x1.5 cm

MD 70, Ap

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

1 clear bottle/jar base, diameter: 2.5 cm

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 71, Ap

Metal

1 door/gate latch one side of bolt latch receiver with 3 slotted head screws attached

MD 72, Ap

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 73, Ap

Metal

1 fragment 17x4.5 cm, curved along width; pipe (possible)

MD 74, Ap

Metal

1 cultivator shank 16.5x4.5 cm, single hole in center.

MD 75, Ap

Metal

1 flatiron missing handle

MD 76, Ap

Metal

1 wrought nail(s) fragment

MD 77, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 78, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 79, Ap

Metal

1 ax head single blade

MD 80, Ap

Metal

1 spike length: 25 cm, 2 cm, square shank

MD 81, Ap

Metal

1 fragment thin, flat, with curved notch on one edge

MD 82, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 83, Ap

Metal

1 fragment heavily corroded, triangular, length: 17.5 cm

MD 84, Ap

Metal

1 fragment triangular, 0.7 cm thick-161.4 g.

MD 85, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 86, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) 13 cm in length (1890s-present)

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 87, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 88, Ap

Metal

1 fragment flat, 0.4 cm thick, raised ridge along one edge

MD 89, Ap

Metal

1 spike length: 14 cm, 1.3 cm square shank

MD 90, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s), machine headed (1805-present)

MD 91, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 92, Ap

Metal

1 ring, diameter: 4 cm

MD 93, Ap

Metal

1 fragment thin, folded, slightly rounded-4.6 g.

MD 94, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 95, Ap

Metal

1 wire fragment corroded

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 96, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 97, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 98, Ap

Metal

1 boot spur rowel

MD 99, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 100, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 101, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s), machine headed 5 cm in length (1805-present)

MD 102, Ap

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

MD 103, Ap

Metal

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

MD 104, Ap

Metal

1 strap hinge fragment

MD 105, Ap

Metal

4 fragments

MD 106, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 107, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 108, Ap

Metal

3 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 109, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 hoop, diameter: 14 cm, width: 2 cm, thickness: 0.4 cm

MD 110, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

1 fragment square, 9x7.5x0.4 cm.

2 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 111, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 112, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 113, Ap

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

1 horseshoe modified, tapered to a point on the ends

1 hoop hoop, diameter: 22 cm, width: 3 cm; wagon wheel hub hardware (possible)

1 D shaped ring, diameter: 3 cm

1 pliers missing one half

MD 114, Ap

Metal

1 fragment L-shaped, 19x3x0.5 cm

MD 115, Ap

Metal

1 broken, cast iron wheel, 6 spokes with square hub, missing 1 spoke and portion of rim, bent spike through the center of he hub, 35 cm in diameter, rim and spokes approximately 2 cm in width

MD 116, Ap

Metal

1 strap hinge

MD 117, Ap

Metal

2 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 wing nut

MD 118, Ap

Metal

1 pintle hinge

MD 119, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

MD 120, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

1 strap hinge fragment

1 tag fragment plate, embossed "HASSLER" within an oval logo. Additional lettering includes "SHOCK ABSORBER, MANUFACTURED, ROBERT H. HASSL", "INDIANAPOLIS"; from shock absorbers for Model T Fords.

MD 121, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 122, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

2 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 123, Ap

Metal

1 horseshoe

MD 124, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 125, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 127, Ap

Metal

1 fragment 14.5x2x0.2 cm. Oval shaped hole at one end with short bolt and nut attached. Two additional bolts fastening a second 5 cm long fragment of equal width and thickness atop first.

1 stirrup fragment

MD 128, Ap

Ceramics

2 stoneware sherds, white, salt glazed, base, utilitarian, holloware large crock/jug base, one with dark blue glaze along edge

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 130, Ap

Metal

1 (457g) bent bar, 16mm in diameter

1 plate with flared edge

MD 131, Ap

Metal

1 strap hinge fragment

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 132, Ap

Metal

1 fragment flat, square, 5.5x5.5x0.4 cm, 4 cm opening at one end.

MD 133, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 134, Ap

Metal

1 hook with squared end and hole for fastener

MD 135, Ap

Metal

1 hoop diameter: 14 cm, width: 7cm, with rounded notch; possible wagon wheel hub hardware

MD 136, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

MD 137, Ap

Metal

1 fragment cast iron pipe (possible)

MD 138, Ap

Metal

1 ax head single blade

MD 139, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 358, Ap

Glass

1 pale purple bottle/jar fragment, clear manganese (1880-1915)

STP 370, Fill 1

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, white, unidentified, refined, holloware light green decoration (1820-present)

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

STP 600, Fill 1

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, green, undecorated, refined (1779-1830)

Metal

1 45 cm, attached bolts and iron rings

1 wire nail(s) fragment (1890s-present)

1 strap fragment 20 cm x 2 cm x 0.5 cm, attached iron bolt and nut

2 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 370N, Fill 1

Glass

1 pale aqua bottle/jar fragment

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 370W, Ap

Glass

1 Ball blue cylindrical bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-ca. 1939)

STP 600N, Fill 1

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

2 steamer trunk corner guard fragments

1 ring, 4.5 cm diameter

STP 600S, Fill 1

Ceramics

1 creamware sherds, white, undecorated, rim, refined 1 rim sherd, spalled, feather edged (possible) (1762-1820)

Metal

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

1 shotgun shell base remnants of paper within base; imprinted lettering on bottom of base "FEDERAL MONARK No 12"

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

STP 600W, Fill 1

Glass

1 windowpane fragment, lime soda (1864-present)

Area 6

44CM0145

F 4, Fill 1

Ceramics

16 pearlware sherds, green, feather edge, rim/base, refined, flatware, scalloped rim (refit), impressed anchor makers mark, possible Davenport (ca. 1793-1810) (1779-1830)

1 stoneware sherd, base, holloware gray body, brown exterior glaze, red interior

2 unidentified earthenware sherds

Glass

2 olive green blackglass wine bottle fragments patinated

Metal

1 wrought nail(s) fragment

MD 1, Ap

Glass

1 clear other oval, flat, glass bead approximately 1.3x1x0.4 cm, crenulated pattern around outer rim

Metal

1 cut nail(s) fragment possible horseshoe nail (1805-present)

MD 2, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) possible horseshoe nail (1805-present)

MD 3, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) fragment possible horseshoe nail (1805-present)

MD 4, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) possible horseshoe nail (1805-present)

MD 5, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) possible horseshoe nail (1805-present)

MD 6, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) fragment (1805-present)

MD 7, Ap

Metal

1 horseshoe

MD 8, Ap

Metal

1 fragment approximately 5.5x5.0.5 cm.

MD 9, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) possible horseshoe nail (1805-present)

MD 10, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) possible horseshoe nail (1805-present)

MD 11, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) possible horseshoe nail (1805-present)

MD 12, Ap

Metal

1 fragment approximately 2x1.5x1 cm, wedge shaped

MD 13, Ap

Metal

1 wrought nail(s) length: 7 cm, square head 2.5x2.5 cm .

MD 14, Ap

Metal

1 fragment 6.5x3x1.5 cm.

MD 15, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) fragment possible horseshoe nail (1805-present)

SC SC-1, Ap

Ceramics

3 pearlware sherds, white, undecorated, refined (1779-1830)

Area 1

Loc 01

STP 81, Ap

Metal

1 chain, link approx 1.4m in length, possibly modern

Area 3

Loc 02

STP 232, Ap

Lithics

1 quartz flake

Area 3

Loc 03

STP 314, Ap

Lithics

1 quartzite hammerstone chipped

1 quartz flake

Area 3

Loc 04

STP 402, Ap

Lithics

1 quartz point Stanley fragment, Middle Archaic

Area 3

Loc 05

STP 560, Ap

Lithics

1 quartzite scraper, no cortex

Area 3

Loc 06

STP T4-18, Ap

Glass

1 windowpane fragment , lime soda (1864-present)

Area 3

Loc 07

STP 357, Ap

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, white, undecorated, refined, flatware (1820-present)

Area 3

Loc 08

STP 371, Ap

Metal

1 unidentified nail(s) fragment

Area 4

Loc 09

STP 127, Ap

Lithics

1 quartz point Clarksville, Late Woodland

Area 4

Loc 10

STP 130, Ap

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, undecorated

Area 4

Loc 11

STP 208, Ap

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, undecorated

Area 4

Loc 12

STP 21, Ap

Lithics

2 quartz point Rossville, Early Woodland (mend)

Area 5

Loc 13

STP 167, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail(s) fragment, machine headed (1805-present)

Area 5

Loc 14

STP 97, Ap

Glass

1 clear bottle/jar fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1912-present)

Area 6

Loc 15

STP 23, Ap

Metal

1 wire nail(s) (1890s-present)

Area 6

Loc 16

STP 49, Ap

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment (8g)

Area 7

Loc 17

STP 201, Ap

Lithics

1 quartz flake fragment fragment

Area 7

Loc 18

STP 215, Ap

Lithics

1 quartz flake fragment fragment